THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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Wilmington Journal.

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Wilmington District—4th Round.

Brunswick Zion.....Aug. 24 and 25
Whiteville, Shiloh..... " 28
" Rehobeth..... " 29 and 30
" Swindles..... " 31 and Sept. 1
Okesbury.....Sept. 7 and 8
Topsail, Rocky Point..... " 14 and 15
Wilmington, Fifth Street..... " 21 and 22
Elizabeth, Wayman..... " 28 and 29
Bladen, Windsor.....Oct. 5 and 6
Onslow, Queens Creek..... " 12 and 13
Duplin, Charity..... " 19 and 20
Smithville..... " 25 and 26
Wilmington, Front Street....Nov. 2 and 3
Clinton..... " 9 and 10

L. S. BURKHEARD, P. E.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar st., New York.
april 19 10-1y

SEINES AND NET TWINES.

SEINES, NETS,
ROPE, CORKS, BUOYS,
LEADS AND NET FITTINGS,
of every description, manufactured and for sale
H. & G. W. LORD,
89 Commercial Street,
Boston, Mass.
oct. 4 343m-

NEW HANOVER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE next Regular Meeting of this Society will be held at Moore's Creek Church (near Moore's Creek Bridge) on Thursday, November 7th, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clok, A. M. The object of the Society, being the general benefit of the Agricultural classes, their hearty co-operation is expected, and earnestly solicited. It is desired that all districts in the county should be represented; an interesting time is anticipated, as a number of speakers will be present by invitation, and address the meeting on the various subjects connected with Agricultural pursuits. The public generally are invited to attend.

D. MACMILLAN,
President N. H. A. S.
oct. 8 3—dltwtf

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Boutwell and the Impeachment Movement—His Charges—The Closing of the Rebel Archives Office—Pacific Railroad Directors—Army Resignation—General Kilpatrick—Maryland Witnesses Before the Congressional Committee—The Railroad Inquiry, &c.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—In conversations within the past three or four days in this city between Mr. Boutwell and several gentlemen, the former has expressed his determination to continue his efforts to induce the House to impeach the President, and to maintain, if possible, all the charges he has heretofore made against Mr. Johnson, which in his (Boutwell's) opinion, will sustain impeachment.

Among these charges it will be recollected that one is that the President is guilty of complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and that in order to destroy the evidence of his guilt, Mr. Johnson had abolished the office of rebel archives, removed the superintendent thereof, destroyed all the papers, etc. The following is a copy of the official order of General Grant, Secretary of War *ad interim*, which shows that the particular charge mentioned relative to archives is utterly unsupported by facts:

"*War Department, Adjutant General's office, Washington*, August 17th, 1867.—Francis Lieber, L. L. D., New York city.—Sir: The object for which the archive office was established having been in the main accomplished, and the records thereof carefully arranged under your supervision, the Secretary of War directs me to say that after the end of the present month your services as chief of that office will not be required, and to request you to turn over the office and its records, papers and property to the adjutant general of the army.—With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

"E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adjt. General."

The President to-day appointed Hon. James Brooks, of New York, and Samuel McKee, of Pennsylvania, government directors of the Union Pacific railroad. This makes up the five directors on the part of the government; the other three were appointed a few weeks ago. The latter are George Ashmun of Massachusetts, John S. Gallings, of Missouri, and Jesse L. Williams, of Indiana.

Some weeks since the President directed the heads of departments to notify certain diplomatic representatives of the government, who were yet holding appointments in the army, and thus enjoying the honors of two offices each, that they would be requested to resign one of the positions. The only response thus far is one to-day, received from General Kilpatrick, Minister to Chili, resigning his position as captain in the army.

Gen. Denison, the nominee on the radical ticket for mayor of Baltimore, was before the committee on the Maryland republican form of government to-day, and gave testimony. Nothing important was elicited. Mayor Chapman and Mr. Stewart are to give their evidence to-morrow.

The congressional committee to inquire into the disposition of the government interest in the Southern railroads are all here, and leave for the South to-morrow. They go first to Richmond to take testimony.

The democratic friends of Messrs. D. W. Voorhees, Montgomery Blair and Thos. B. Florence gave them a serenade to-night.—Speeches were made by the gentlemen serenaded, and other speeches were made, one by N. P. Sawyer, editor of the Pittsburg Republic. DATA.

Jay Cook has only made twelve millions off our public debt.

Providence boasts its third highway robbery in as many weeks.

They propose to draft men to rebuild the Mississippi levees.

The Chicago Tribune wants the Illinois Legislature to pay off Mrs. Lincoln.

La Grange and Brignoli are making a sensation in the West.

Some Elmirians are to manufacture kegs out of solid timber.

It is proposed to uniform the New York letter carriers.

Colfax is the Radical dancing-master, who wishes to see the President's feet dancing on air.

The Republicans are very anxious to head off somebody, and nominate Gen. Grant in season.

The Tribune says the Republican party cannot afford to take any deck load this Fall. Should think not.

There is some prospect that the Courts will let Philadelphians ride in the cars on Sundays.

During the recent visit of Lord Russell to Belfast, that town was placarded with denunciations of him as an enemy of Protestantism, but he was not molested.

MRS. SMITH'S OPINION.

The other day I made a call,
As ladies sometimes do,
To hear the news my friends could tell,
And tell them what I knew.
And as we sat in social chat
O'er steaming cups of tea,
"I don't know what we're coming to!"
Says Mrs. Smith, says she.

"They're making laws at such a rate,
It almost drives me wild;
They do not care for God, I think,
For woman, man, or child:
They've forced the negro in the cars
Along with you and me;
And who knows where they'll force them next?"
Says Mrs. Smith, says she.

"Their children are to go to school
Along with yours and mine,
And if we white folks should object,
Our rights we can resign.
All social lines must be removed
Because the blacks are free;
Such things are not to be endured,"
Says Mrs. Smith, says she.

"And not content with all these gifts,
Bestowed with lavish hand,
The negroes must be fed and clothed
Throughout the Southern land.
The taxes now are high enough,
But what they may yet be,
'Tis not in human power to guess,"
Says Mrs. Smith, says she.

A POETICAL DUN.

Any one of our readers who has perused Longfellow's "Hiawatha," will recognize the closeness of the parody of style displayed in the following humorous dunning appeal, which we find reproduced in an exchange:

Should you ask us why this dunning,
Why these sad complaints and murmurs,
Murmurs loud about delinquents
Who have read the paper daily,
Read what they have never paid for,
Read with pleasure and with profit,
Read of State affairs and prospects,
Read of news both home and foreign,
Read the essays and the poems,
Full of wisdom and instruction;
Read the table of the markets,
Carefully corrected weekly—
Should you ask us why this dunning,
We should answer, we should tell you,
From the printer, from the mailer,
From the labouring paper-maker,
From the landlord, from the carrier,
From the man who taxes letters,
With a STAMP from Uncle Samuel—
"Uncle Sam" the rowdies call him;
From them all there comes a message,
A message kind but firmly spoken,
"Please to pay us what you owe us."
Sad it is to hear such message,
When our funds are all exhausted,
When the last bank note has left us,
When the greenbacks all have vanished,
Gone to pay the paper-maker,
Gone to pay the toiling printer,
Gone to pay the telegrapher,
Gone to pay the little carrier,
Gone to pay the faithful mailer,
Gone to pay Uncle Samuel—
Uncle Sam the rowdies call him—
Gone to pay the correspondents,
Two and fifty thousand dollars!
Sad it is to turn our ledger,
Turn the leaves of this old ledger,
Turn and see what sums are due us,
Due for volumes long since ended,
Due for years of pleasant reading,
Due for years of toilsome labor,
Due despite our constant dunning,
Due in sums of ten and twenty.
Would you lift a burden from us?
Would you drive a sceptre from you?
Would you taste a pleasant slumber?
Would you have a quiet conscience?
Would you read a paper PAID FOR?
Send us money—send us money,
Send us money—send us money;
SEND THE MONEY THAT YOU OWE US!

STATE NEWS.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN MECKLENBURG.—A large number of the Conservatives of Mecklenburg assembled in Charlotte, on Friday, to give expression to their views and feelings upon the issues of the day, and the appointment of delegates to the Convention of the State, &c.

Upon motion of Capt. R. P. Waring, Jno. Walker, Esq., was called to the chair and F. S. Dewolfe, Esq., requested to act as Secretary.

Capt. Waring explained the object of the meeting (as set forth above,) and moved that a Committee of five be appointed to prepare business for the action of the meeting.

The Chair, in response, appointed Capt. Waring, Col. H. C. Jones, Jr., Hon. J. H. Wilson, Jno. E. Brown, Esq., and Col. E. A. Osborne.

While the Committee was out, Judge Osborne was called for and entertained the meeting in his usual happy and felicitous style, in which he took strong grounds against universal suffrage, but was willing to accord qualified suffrage.

After the Judge had concluded, Col. H. C. Jones, Jr., Chairman of the Committee on resolutions, made a report and prefaced them with a few well-timed remarks.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and are as follows:

WHEREAS, In the opinion of the Conservative citizens of Mecklenburg county, in Convention assembled, it has become necessary to give expression to their views upon the great questions of policy which now engage the attention of the people of this State, in order that all good men may understand the principles for which they labor, and the motives by which they are actuated, now be it

Resolved, That neither the Congress of the United States, nor its Courts, can legally confiscate, or appropriate, without compensation, the property of the citizens; and that we regard those who advocate such lawless violence, as the enemies of peace, order and good government in the land.

Resolved, That the right of suffrage in this State belongs by law, and by every principle of natural justice, to every citizen that owes allegiance to her government; and that the depriving of any citizen of this right, by violence, or by the domination of majorities, is an act oppressive in its character, revolutionary in its tendency, and destructive of all hope of a speedy return to perfect peace, order and good feeling in the land.

Resolved, That while we protest against the Congressional action known as the reconstruction acts, as an usurpation of power and a gross infraction of our Constitutional rights, as they have been defined by our ablest jurists, and recognized by Congress itself, yet, believing it to be the part of wisdom to submit to power we are unable to resist, and to extricate the State from the distressing burdens of military rule, we favor the earliest practical restoration of civil government in this State; and with a view to this we respectfully suggest that the Conservative citizens of this State meet in Convention, at Raleigh, at the earliest possible day, to determine upon the best method of accomplishing this purpose.

Resolved, That we cordially invite all patriotic citizens, without distinction of parties, or color, to join us in our efforts to put down the spirit of Radical misrule that weighed so heavily upon us in the past, and which threatens us with incalculable injuries in the future; and to fill our State offices with men who are able to rise above the lust of power to the higher and holier considerations of liberty, justice and equality in the State.

After the adoption of the resolutions, it was moved and carried, that fifty delegates, with the addition of the Chairman and Secretary, be appointed to attend a proposed meeting of the Conservative citizens of the State, at Raleigh.

[The Chair was allowed time to make the appointments, which will be duly announced, when made.]

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN ROWAN.—In pursuance to previous appointment a goodly number of the citizens of Rowan met in the Court House on Tuesday, (to-day) for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent the county in the approaching State Convention.

On motion, D. A. Davis, Esq., was elected Chairman, and B. F. Crossland and J. J. Stewart, Secretaries.

Maj. N. F. Hall introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That all members of the Conservative party of Rowan, who are present, be considered as delegates to this meeting, and requested to take part in its deliberations.

J. J. Bruner, Esq., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in order to promote unanimity among all the friends of Conservative principles, and to avoid every appearance of unfairness and party favoritism, it is the opionion of this meeting that in nominating candidates to re resent Rowan county in the approaching State Convention, a compromise ticket ought to be selected, composed of one man from each of the old Whig and Democratic parties.

This resolution elicited some discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Blackmer, Bruner, Shober, Hall, Robbins and others, when the following, as a substitute, was agreed upon:

Resolved, That we agree to ignore all old party divisions, and unite as one body with the great Conservative party in restoring our State to the Union.

It was then proposed to proceed to the nomination of candidates by ballot, which was agreed to.

The names of several gentlemen were placed in nomination, and after three or four ballots Messrs. W. M. Robbins and M. Holmes were declared to be selected as candidates.

Mr. Robbins being called for, made a short and very appropriate speech. Mr. Holmes also addressed the meeting, returning his thanks, &c.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

THE UNIVERSITY.—We learn that an erroneous impression prevails, in some quarters, that the Trustees of the University have concluded to suspend the operations of the Institution.

This is an entire mistake. It is the intention of the Trustees to re-organize the Institution, and adapt it to the needs of the age. The resignations of the Faculty have been accepted, to take effect on the 10th of December next, at which time elections will be had to fill all vacancies. Perhaps some of the Present Professors will be re-elected. New blood, new energy, will be introduced. But the exercises of the Institution will not be suspended a moment. On the contrary, the University will be more efficient than ever. Its prospects are very hopeful.—Ral. *Sentinel*.

WHEAT.—The planters in this State are putting in the wheat crop. We hope a larger amount will be seeded than ever before. Let it be put in well, and, if possible, use fertilizers for its production. A large and early wheat crop will go largely to prevent the cry for bread the approaching summer and fall. Present appearances indicate scarcity of bread next year, in those counties where they have gone so largely into cotton. Sow wheat largely.
Raleigh *Sentinel*.

THE NEW BELL—Of the Episcopal Church, summoned its worshippers for the first time last Sunday. Its tones are sweet and melodious, and forms a fitting adjunct to the noble edifice, whose mouth-piece it is.—Tarboro' *Southerner*.

FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.—At a meeting of the young men of Tarboro', a Council of Friends of Temperance was formed, and the following officers were elected:

David Pender, P.
Wm. Howard, A. P.
H. A. Crenshaw, S.
S. W. Chamberlain, F. S.
George T. Williams, T.
Thomas W. Tolar, C.
I. B. Palamountain, A. C.
William R. Ricks, I. S.
Henry Williams, O. S.

We learn that the Council is in flourishing condition, and hope it may prove a benefit to our town.—Tarboro' *Southerner*.

REGISTRATION.—The official returns from 71 counties in this State, show a majority of 22,837 for the whites.

OUR GOLDSBORO' CORRESPONDENCE.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., Oct. 17.

Dear Journal:—Your Reporter finds himself comfortably quartered at Griswold's, in the immediate vicinity of the Church where the Baptist State Convention is now holding its session. The first day of his arrival here, your humble servant was the most intolerably "bored" being in christendom. The Convention, contrary to my expectations, did not assemble until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, and hence my early arrival was unnecessary.—The whole forenoon I sauntered around the town, feeling like a fish out of the water, and heartily wishing that I was back again in our little *sanctum*. But I solaced myself with the reflection, that mine was not a pleasure visit, but solely and entirely one of business, and that I was here to serve your interests, and here or in Wilmington it was all the same. The thing with me was for business to commence at once. The Convention at last assembled, and while busied in the short session of the first day, I was perfectly satisfied.

The delegates by this time have pretty well all arrived. It is a fact worthy of notice that nearly all of the delegates in attendance, or at least a very large portion of them, are clergymen. The complaint is that the scarcity of money and the high rates of local travel have prevented many persons from attending, who would, but for this, have done so; but if the preachers can bear this expense and attend, it would seem reasonable to suppose that lay delegates could do so also. Those that have arrived, have received a cordial welcome, and are assigned to quarters among the hospitable inhabitants of this town, who, though nearly impoverished, greet them with the best entertainment that can be afforded. The Convention is proceeding slowly with business, having not yet gotten fully under way, but it will no doubt be ready for an adjournment Saturday afternoon. The final adjournment will probably not be made until Sunday.

This little town of Goldsboro' is to me a strange place. Apparently there is little or no business doing, and the arrival and departure of the trains on the several roads at this point, create the only stir and bustle at any time visible. Yet the merchants are said to be doing a good and even a large business, and the town is perceptibly expanding and improving. There are many stores in a flourishing condition, two hotels and several enterprizes of a public character and benefit, in operation, and being contemplated. To a stranger who strolls leisurely around the well built up streets, and observes the number of private dwellings within the corporate limits, it seems indeed a mystery how so many people live in a place apparently affording so little business. Yet, as I have before said, it is asserted there is considerable business done, but here let your correspondent remark, it is done in the most quiet and unbusiness-like way.

There is one feature about the place worthy of particular notice—the order which prevails. The people are quiet and unobstrusive in their habits, and the colored population, to their credit be it said, are more polite, deferential, quiet and more obedient than, we venture to say, is the case anywhere else in the South. And this, too, in a place garrisoned by negro soldiers. There are two companies of this class of troops here, but it is but seldom that more than two or three are seen on the streets any day. They are quartered outside of the town, and at their camp we learn a strict guard is observed. Major COMPTON, the Post Commandant, is spoken of in high terms by the citizens, and to him it is said they are indebted for the prevalence of order and quiet.

I have had an opportunity of observing but few of the Goldsboro' ladies, but if those I have seen are but a fair specimen of the remainder, they have a very pretty set of ladies here. Susceptible as I am, I can but admit this; but do not draw the conclusion that if the relative claims to beauty of the Goldsboro' ladies and those of Wilmington were presented for my decision, I should hesitate a moment in deciding in favor of our Wilmington ladies. If the beauty of its daughters is a virtue to any place, then does Wilmington possess this virtue in a greater degree than at least any town or city in the State, or, I may say, in the South.

In conclusion, let me express my sense of the courtesies extended me by Rev. Mr. Hardwick, Pastor of the Baptist Church in this town, and the members of the Convention in general. J. C. J.

Letter from Governor Orr to the President—He Asks that an Order Relating to Jurors of General Canby be Revoked.

The following letter has been forwarded to the President:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, September 30, 1867.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR:—I have the honor to forward for your consideration General Orders, No. 89, issued by Gen. E. R. S. Canby from the headquarters of the Second Military District, dated the 13th inst., and communicated to me on the 20th inst.

It will be perceived that by this general order "all citizens assessed for taxes, and who shall have paid taxes for the current year, and who are qualified and have been or may be registered as voters are qualified to serve as jurors;" and that "it shall be a sufficient ground of challenge to the competency of any person drawn as juror that he has not been duly registered as a voter. Such right of challenge may be exercised in behalf of the people or of the accused, in all criminal proceedings, and by either party, in all civil actions and proceedings."

You will observe that this order constitutes as competent jurors all persons who have paid taxes and registered, and excludes all persons who have been adjudged to be disfranchised under the Military Reconstruction Acts. These Acts have not been construed according to the usual legal principle of enlarging the privileges or franchises of the citizen; but on the contrary, with a strictness which has excluded from registration many whose disfranchisement was doubtful, and very many who, under a fair interpretation of the Act, should have been entitled to registration. In addition to all district officers, such as clerks, sheriffs, tax collectors and assessors, registers in equity, magistrates and constables, there have been excluded militia officers, commissioners of roads, commissioners of public buildings, commissioners of free schools, commissioners of the poor, and commissioners to prove the securities on the bonds of public officers. These various boards are appointed by resolution of the Legislature, except the Commissioners of the Poor, who are elected by the people. When appointed or elected they are required to serve two years, or pay a fine of $50. They take no oath to perform their duties, and receive no compensation for their services. These classes, together with magistrates, constables, district officers, judges and members of the Legislature, constitute a very large number of the citizens of the State who have been excluded from registration; and the fact that they have filled these various offices and positions is evidence of their general intelligence.

If carried into execution, this general order will more completely unsettle the laws relating to persons and property than all the other orders that have yet been issued by the military authorities in this district. The Legislature of the State, at its session in December, 1866, imposed a tax of $1 per head upon all male persons between the ages of twenty-one and fifty, residing in this State on the 1st day of February, 1867, except those incapable of earning a support from being maimed or any other cause. All colored males are thus liable to pay taxes; and yet very many of them have failed to do so. What has been the relative proportion of whites and blacks who have failed to pay in the respective districts I have not now the means of stating; but the proportion of colored persons is much greater than of whites.

To show the ruinous results, however, that will follow from this order, if it is allowed to be executed, I beg leave to call your attention to the matter of registration in this State.

There are white majorities in but six districts. In two districts the numbers are about equal. In each of the remaining twenty-three districts of the State—there being altogether thirty-one—the registration shows a colored majority. In Charleston the colored majority is 1,812, the registered whites being 3,286, and the blacks 5,095. Of the whites 118 were unable to sign their names; of the colored, 2,866. In Charleston and Columbia a larger number of the latter class of persons can read and write, than in any other portion of the State, a very much larger number, because they have had facilities before and since emancipation of obtaining some education not enjoyed by their class in all the rural region of the State, to which I shall advert more particularly hereafter. In organizing a jury in Charleston, therefore, assuming that all have paid their taxes, this proportion would give nearly eight colored jurors to four whites, and five of these eight would not be able to sign their names. In Beaufort, Georgetown, Colleton, Berkeley and other districts, the showing is even worse. Partial returns from Beaufort indicate that there are 2,550 colored, and but sixty-five white voters registered. This proportion would furnish but one white man to every fourth jury. Of the colored voters registered in the rural districts I estimate that not more than five per cent. of the whole number are able to read and write, and very many of them have not intelligence enough to count one hundred. In Georgetown District there are 418 whites and 3,413 colored voters registered. One white man might perchance be drawn upon each jury, and in all probability not one of the remaining eleven colored men would be able to read and write.

To sum up, there will be in twenty-three Districts of this State a majority of colored jurors for the trial of all classes of cases, civil and criminal, and only five per cent. of their number will be able to read or write. Does any country which has established the right of trial by jury, fail by its legislation, to secure a proper degree of intelligence among the jurors? These rules, if applied to the State Courts, will, I presume, be likewise applied to the Federal Courts; and the proportion upon such Federal juries will be—in Charleston eight colored to four whites; in Columbia, nine colored to three whites, and in Greenville, eight white to four colored jurors. These are the three points where the United States Court sits in South Carolina.

Can these colored people discharge the duties of jurors either to the United States or to the State, to the litigants or to public justice? With such instruments, will not the efforts to administer justice be a mockery? Now, if the order had provided that no person shall be allowed to sit upon a jury who is unable to read or write, or if a property qualification had been annexed, or if in case, civil or criminal, in which colored persons may be interested, a certain proportion of the jury should consist of their own color, it might not have been objected to seriously; but in its present bearing, the order is calculated to excite the gravest apprehensions and to lead to results which must be universally deplored by those who desire to see even and exact justice meted out to all men. Nearly all of the litigation, certainly all of the important litigation, on the civil side of the court is between white citizens, and involves intricate issues of law and fact, as well as sums great and small. What protection can the white or even the colored man himself have, if his case is to be decided by a jury made up of persons possessing so little intelligence that they are unable to read, write or cipher? With what satisfaction would a Northern claimant regard an adverse decision made by a jury, a majority of whom were colored, when the same case measured by intelligence and submitted to the judgment of men of experience and education, would perhaps have been decided in his favor? Suppose that he is a patentee whose rights have been infringed, and whose interests—involved to the amount of half a million of dollars—are dependent upon the keen discrimination of an intelligent jury called upon to determine some material difference between machinery or processes of manufacture; is it not preposterous to suppose that a colored jury, constituted as I have described, possess the requisite qualifications to render a just and intelligent verdict? Yet this is but one of the many classes of cases, which the Northern as well as the Southern man will be compelled to submit to the judgment of the ignorant and unwise jurors created by Order No. 89.

Under the present jury organization in South Carolina, I have no reason to believe that since colored persons have been admitted to give evidence in all our courts, any injustice has been done to the colored people by white jurors. On the contrary, I think it will be established by the concurrent testimony of the various prosecuting officers in the State, that in criminal proceedings juries have dealt more mercifully with the colored than with the white persons tried before them. Again, the exclusion of the intelligent classes referred to, is based solely upon their political antecedants. But where is the propriety of making the politics of a citizen, especially the politics which ruled his action years ago, the standard of his eligibility to perform jury duty? It is very rare indeed that a case, civil or criminal, is presented for the decision of a jury involving any political issue whatever; and I am not aware that anywhere else, it is attempted to exclude intelligence from the jury box, because of any real or supposed obnoxious political sentiments entertained by the parties whose duty it is thus to serve.

The five fall circuits of the Superior Court of this State, which is charged with the trial of all civil cases involving amounts above $100, and of all criminal charges of felony and some misdemeanors, commence their terms on the first Monday in October. The letter of General Canby enclosing the order above referred to, requires that it shall go into effect immediately; that the jurors who were drawn and already summoned at the spring term of the Court in conformity to State laws shall not assemble, but that new jury lists shall be prepared in accordance with the order. In most of the Districts the term is limited to one week, and the drawing and summoning of jurors under the order will consume much of the time. This is one of the practical difficulties in the way of the execution of the order.

In view of all these circumstances, therefore, I beg leave most earnestly to protest against its execution, and to ask that it may be ordered to be entirely revoked, or at least suspended until after the close of the fall terms of this State. Your early attention to this matter is respectfully invoked, inasmuch as I desire to communicate the result of this application to the judges prior to the commencement of their respective terms.

I have the honor to be, your Excellency's obedient servant,

JAMES L. ORR,
Governor of South Carolina.

From the Galveston News, Oct. 4.

Great Destruction at Galveston, Texas—Four Feet of Water in the Stores—Public Buildings Ruined—Disasters to Shipping.

All Wednesday night the strong winds from the east prevailed, doing, however, very little damage. About 5 o'clock Thursday morning it increased, accompanied by rain. From that time the water began to rise and overflow the island, creeping up from one street to the another, until, at noon, it had, on Tremont street, reached as high as Church street. The lower floors of the stores on the strand were from two to four feet under water at noon, and goods and property damaged to the amount of near a quarter of a million of dollars. The wharves were submerged by the waves at noon, and before, and vessels tied up to them were chafed and damaged, the bay being very rough. Lumber was floating all through the streets, and signs were more plentiful on the waters than on the houses. Hacks and drays were covered with passengers, hunting high ground.—Merchants were hunting laborers to remove their goods from the lower floors to high places, and paying them from $4 to $6 per hour. Vast piles of salt along the sidewalks of the Strand melted away and returned to the mother sea, leaving the sacks where they belonged. Sugar boxes in the warehouses, under cover of the flood, gave out their sweetness to the deluge. The great top-not on the front of Sauter's building, about 10 o'clock in the morning, came down with a crash that startled the whole town. The third story of the new brick hotel commenced by M. A. Thompson, was blown down upon the Odd Fellows' Hall, crushing it to a shapeless mass of splintered boards and timbers, and later in the day the next lower story also came down. The most of the slate roof of the Masonic Hall was torn off.—Freedmen's Hall is reported to have blown down, and one man killed. The water submerged Mechanicsville, and did great damage to the property in that vicinity, which is very low ground, and covered with water in ordinary high tides. Messrs. A. Sessums & Co., T. B. Stubbs & Co., Bolting, Spooner & Co., and all the storehouses in their vicinity were invaded, and to each one more or less damage done. The bayous were all out of bank, spreading water in places entirely across the island. The city railroad track was submerged, and the trains stopped running at an early hour.

There was no mail or passenger train on the G. H. and H. Railroad, and it was reported early in the day that the bay bridge had been washed down. Sheds and galleries and china trees were twisted off by the wind, and fences blown down in every part of the town. A drenching rain accompanied the storm all day, preventing the people from coming out to tell their mishaps and report the damages. The yellow fever patients, the doctors say, will feel the change in the air in spite of every precaution, and advise us to look for increased mortality in consequence.

The water on the Gulf beach was belly-deep to a horse. The City railroad depot had its foundation so washed by the Gulf water that the blocks on one side gave way and the building settled to the ground.—The wind was much more violent on the Gulf shore than in the city. A good many of the buildings, put up by the United States officers, were blown down. The city cemetery was covered with water a foot deep and all the ground around the cemetery and to the westward, as far as could be seen, was a sea of water. The steamer Elizabeth Reed is high and dry near the railroad below the depot. The small schooners Sam. Williams, John Oliver and Fontine Blue are all sunk. The schooner Rosario is on her beams end at Lufkin's wharf. The bark Pallos, brig Isola and a large fore-and-aft schooner have been driven from the Eastern wharf up the bay, no one knows where. A large iron brig is reported capsized. The schooner Mabel is also driven up the bay. The schooner Winona, at Parson's wharf, appears to be nearly a wreck. All the wharves are badly damaged. A brig lately arrived with a cargo of coffee, was driven completely through Williams' wharf. All the buildings on the block east of Hendley's wharf are blown down or washed away from their foundations.

Several of our citizens, who have been all over the city, estimate the total damage at not less than half a million of dollars. Mr. Hawley, the wharf builder, estimates the damage to the wharves at fully one-fourth their value, and we rely upon the correctness of his statement, as he is a good judge, and never exaggerates. He goes to work at once repairing with all the force he can command. Many of the tin roofs of the city have been blown off, and some few slate roofs damaged. The loss of Odd Fellows' new hall, just completed, is not less than $4,000. The most of the regalia, jewels, furniture, &c., were in the rooms of the old hall, and saved. The steamer Alice M. is a wreck, and under water, not even a smoke-stack visible. A three-masted schooner is ashore on the east point of the island. The schooner Rosario bilged at Williams's wharf, and two men were drowned, the carpenter and cook. Schooner Julia is lying high and dry across the Strand, at the junction of Twenty-sixth street. The wharves at 4 P. M. yesterday presented the most completely wrecked and desolate appearance we ever witnessed.

This is the highest overflow since October, 1837. Messrs. Wallis, Landes & Co., have been damaged about $5,000; Messrs. Droege & Co., $50,000 to $75,000 in damage to coffee; Messrs. Stubbs & Co., $5,000; Messrs. A. Sessums & Co., $10,000 to $15,000; Messrs. Westcott & Co., $4,000; Messrs. Dargan & Tobyn, $3,000 to $4,000; Messrs. Pipkin & Woodyard, heavily damaged; Mr. Geo. Frosh, $1,000, and many others damaged in large and small sums. The waters at midday had so inundated the gas works that it became impossible to build fires, and the city was without gaslight last night.

Important Opinion of the Attorney General.

At the request of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Secretary of the Treasury submitted the following questions to the Attorney General for his opinion:

1st. Whether railroads owned exclusively by a State, and operated by its agents, fall within the provisions of the internal revenue act of June 30, 1864, which provides "that every person, firm, company, or corporation owning or possessing, or having the care or management of, any railroad, canal, steamboat, ship, barge, canal-boat, or other vessel, or any stage coach or other vehicle engaged or employed in the business of transporting passengers or property for hire, or in transporting the mails of the United States, or any canal, the water of which is used for mining purposes, shall be subject to and pay a duty of two and one half per centum upon the gross receipts of such railroad, &c," (section 103); and which further provides "that any railroad, canal, turnpike, canal navigation, or slack water company indebted for any money for which bonds or other evidence of indebtedness have been issued, payable in one or more years after date, upon which interest has been stipulated to be paid, or coupons representing the interest of any such company that may have declared any dividend in scrip or money due or payable to its stockholders as part of the savings, profits, income, or gains of such company, and all profits of such company carried to the account of any fund, or used for construction, shall be subject to and pay a tax of five per centum on the amount of all such interest or coupons, dividends or profits, whenever the same shall be payable." (Section 122.)

2d. Whether articles manufactured by convict labor in the penitentiaries or prisons of a State for the State, come within the 94th section of the act of June 30, 1864, which declares that "there shall be levied, collected, and paid, certain duties upon the articles, goods, wares, and merchandise thereinafter mentioned, which shall be produced and sold, or be manufactured or made and sold, or be consumed or used by the manufacturer or producer thereof, or removed for consumption or for delivery to other than agents of the manufacturer or producer within the United States or Territories thereof."

The Attorney General has given it as his opinion that a State is not embraced by the declaratory clause of section 44 of the act of July 13, 1866, which is as follows: "And any words in any and all parts of this act, and of all acts to which this is additional, indicating or referring to person or persons, shall be taken to include partnerships, firms, associations, *bodies, corporate* or *politic*, or any other party whatsoever, when not otherwise designated or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof;" and that neither railroads owned by a State, or the gross earnings thereof, or the profits accumulated therefrom, or the dividends paid upon its bonds, nor articles manufactured by convict labor in the penitentiaries of a State for the use of the State, or on account of the State, are subject to taxation either under the act of 1864 or any other of the internal revenue acts.

From the Baltimore Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Court Martial Sentence of a Federal Officer—The Virginia Railroad Difficulty Settled—General Beauregard—Detective Baker, &c.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—At the Cabinet session to-day General Grant presented the record of the court martial which recently tried Colonel Gilbert, in the Fourth Military District, for destroying or closing a newspaper establishment and writing a letter to the editor in which he (Gilbert) asserted that Federal officers were masters of the people of the Southern States, etc. The court finds Colonel Gilbert guilty, and sentences him to pay a fine of one thousand dollars and be reduced to the rank and pay of a Captain, and be placed at the end of the list of Captains in the District. There are over fifty Captains on the list who thus outrank Gilbert. The government approves the sentence.

The order of General Wilcox forbidding the consolidation of the Virginia and Tennessee and Norfolk and Petersburg and Southside Railroads, under the Presidency of Gen. Mahone, has been cancelled by the adjustment of the difficulty to the satisfaction of the government. The order of General Wilcox forbade the consolidation until the amount due the government from those railroads had been paid. Generals Mahone and Beauregard have been here two or three days for the purpose of bringing about the settlement.

It is understood that the purpose of the visit of General Beauregard to the President and General Grant to-day was to have restored to him certain lands which he owns near Memphis, and which are now occupied by the freedmen's bureau officers.

The attachment against Detective Baker to bring him before the Judiciary committee, was long since issued, in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, but the writ was only recently served.

Restoring an Historic Edifice.

The venerable colonial Episcopal Church in New Kent county, Virginia, known as St. Peter's, has been rendered wholly unfitted for Divine worship from the dilapidating effects of time and the ruin and devastation from which even churches did not escape in the late war. It is a church in which many of the leading revolutionary characters worshipped, and which was the scene of the marriage of George Washington and Martha Custis. This sacred spot, linked with so many interesting associations, and still valuable, if put in proper repair, to the religious wants of the surrounding community, has claims on the liberality of the patriotic and pious in all parts of the land. The congregation is too much impoverished to put it in order, and efforts are being made to procure assistance to that end from Episcopal Churches in other parts of the country, and from all who may be disposed to contribute to the restoration of the venerable and historic church edifice. The surviving members of the vestry have authorized Dr. John Mayo to take steps in behalf of the object, and he is now in Baltimore with the view of interesting parties in the undertaking. Dr. Mayo is universally known in Virginia, and has the recommendation of the Episcopal clergy of Richmond.

Mrs. Lincoln's Wardrobe.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"The newest report about Mrs. Lincoln is, that her agent here, Mr. Brady, has been instructed to open a subscription for her benefit, instead of selling her wardrobe, jewelry, etc., at auction. The letter to that effect deprecates so much publicity, but reminds all whom it may concern that, had her husband lived, her support would not have been taken away from her. Mrs. L. also expresses the conviction that she has friends enough in the community to contribute sufficient to enable her to live in a style becoming her previous position. She says all that she wants is an income large enough to enable her to travel from place to place, and carry a maid with her. The subscription list is now open at 609 Broadway. Newspaper reporters are standing by, ready to copy the names as they come along."

From the Springfield Republican, (Rep.)

A Sobering Effect.

Senator Howard, of Michigan, wrote a letter recently in favor of impeachment, which he was persuaded to withhold from publication till after the elections of Tuesday. It is likely now to be suppressed altogether. The truth is, that the result of the elections has had a suddenly sobering influence, like a bucket of cold water on the head of a drunken man, and the inclination now will be to moderate and reasonable councils. The scheme of Butler and Wade to depose the President first and impeach him afterwards will no more be heard of, and impeachment itself will only be named by the more impulsive politicians. The schemes for confiscation, for reconstructing the governments of Maryland and Kentucky, and for establishing equal suffrage by law of Congress in all the States, have all gone by the board.

The wives of thirty "leading men" of Kansas have published an address calling upon the women of the State to demand suffrage.

The Nashville Gazette says that some of the leading Radicals in Frankfort were very active a number of years ago in trying to drive the free negroes from that place.

DIED.

Near Fayetteville, N. C., on Wednesday, October 16th, 1867, WALTER NICOL, eldest son of Capt. J. F. Watts, of this city, in the tenth year of

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1867.

"Not Much of a Shower."

As the smoke of battle clears away, a review of the field discloses the result of the great political contests which have just closed. Never, we believe, in the history of parties, even in this country, has there been such a sudden and powerful reaction in public sentiment as has been disclosed by the recent elections. Never has the fate of a great party, which controlled every department of the Government, save one, (and this exception the result of a hideous assassination) and in power in every State *in* the Union, save two, been so completely and adversely decided by such decisive reverses in so short a time.

The most marked change in public sentiment was in the great State of Ohio. The Democrats entered the canvass with a majority of forty-two thousand six hundred and ninety-six staring them in the face. The Republican candidate for Governor was one of their most cherished Generals and popular men, and yet his majority, which may even be successfully contested on account of illegal voting by negroes, is counted by units instead of thousands. Of the nineteen Congressmen the Democrats have but *three*, yet at the late election they carried *twelve* districts, and lost three others by less than one hundred votes. The last Ohio Legislature gave the Radicals a majority of forty-six on joint-ballot—thirteen in the Senate and thirty-three in the House. Now the Democrats have ten majority on joint-ballot—three in the Senate and seven in the House. There is, therefore, a gain of fifty-six for the Democrats on the joint-ballot of last year. In addition to this, the great feature of the Radical platform, negro-suffrage, was defeated by about fifty thousand votes, a change of *ninety thousand* from their party strength of last year. Never was there a more complete revolution in politics—a day's work which should satisfy the most enthusiastic Democrat in the State—a result which gives the death-blow to Radicalism in Ohio.

In Pennsylvania, though the change is not so marked, the Democrats have elected their ticket by about two thousand, being a change of about twenty thousand since the election of last year. Decisive gains were also made in the Legislature, but not sufficient to overcome entirely the very heavy Radical majority. The Democrats carried eleven of the twenty-four Congressional Districts, that party having only six Congressmen at present. "As goes Pennsylvania, so goes the Union."

Full returns have been received from one hundred and fifty-five out of the one hundred and sixty-two towns in Connecticut. The result sums up as follows: Democratic towns, eighty-two; Radical, seventy-three; Democratic majority, nine—Democratic gains, nineteen. This is the first time in thirteen years that the Democrats have carried a majority of the towns.

In Indiana the gains have been unprecedented. The returns from twenty-five counties show an aggregate Democratic gain of nine thousand one hundred and fifty-three, and further changes are reported the same way.

The Democrats have gained between ten and fifteen thousand votes in the extremely Radical State of Iowa.

The telegraph announces that California has confirmed her adhesion given to the Democrats last month, by a renewed victory for that party during the past week.

Such, then, has been the result of the recent great political contests. The miserable apology of "local issues" with which the discomfited party excused their ill success in the skirmishes, and the opening movements of the great battle, sink into insignificance in their utter defeat and rout on the final charge. Party corruptions in California, temperance and constabulary reforms in Maine, and general apathy in Vermont, but poorly sufficed to hide the disasters of September, while a total destruction of the Radical forces during the present month are too astounding and fatal to find defence in such silly subterfuges.

The great organs of the party at the North are alarmed at the import of these overwhelming defeats, and grave and important changes in party tactics and political principles are hinted at and advised. Candidates for the Presidency have been made and unmade by the result, and the party leaders are floundering about among the waves, lashed into fury by their excesses. Movements and counter-movements are being developed to stay the progress of the headlong revolution, and the abandonment of old organizations and the formation of new parties is suggested as the most certain means of check-mating the conquering forces of Conservatism.

Not so in the South. Ignorant masses of negroes, with drums and torches, "making night hideous" with their noise, are paraded in mocking compliment to the defeat of their race in Ohio, and untried strangers are borne in triumph by basely pandering to their ignorance and prejudices. Bold journals threaten the Northern people with the wrath of the loyal blacks of the South, and others more sapient and prudent, declare the party stronger than ever, and has to-day more chance of success than at any former time.

These astute editors remind one of the unfortunate but incredulous individual not included in the family of Noah, who sheltered themselves within the Ark, from the storms and rains which flooded the earth, and being denied admission, defiantly shouted from his perch in the topmost limb of a tree upon which the waters were rapidly rising: "Move on with your old tub! I don't think there'll be much of a shower, after all."

The Election Order—An Analysis.

On the second page will be found the order of General CANBY, in regard to the election for a Convention in this State, with the number of delegates to be elected by the various counties. The allotments seem to be fairly adjusted, and we hardly think there can be any just cause for complaint.

In view of the near approach of the election and of the relative strength of the various counties being known, it becomes an interesting investigation to analyze the relative voting strength of the two races in this State, for, notwithstanding all attempts to hide, by meaningless resolutions, the fact of the efforts of the few white Radicals to get up a black man's party, it nevertheless stands out as a palpable and accomplished fact. The official registry has not all been received, seventy-five out of the eighty-nine counties being all from which there are official returns. From eight others sufficient has been heard to know about what the result is. From the other six, viz: Alleghany, Cherokee, Macon, Watauga, Yadkin and Mitchell, in which there are upwards of three thousand white voters, and hardly as many hundred negro voters, have not been heard from. All of these counties, however, will give large white majorities.

It will be found that there will be about 165,000 persons registered in the State, of which the whites will have 27,000 majority. Of the eighty-nine counties the whites will have majorities in seventy-two and the negroes in seventeen, viz: Bertie, Chowan, Caswell, Craven, Edgecombe, Granville, Greene, Hertford, Halifax, Jones, Lenoir, New Hanover, Northampton, Perquimans, Pitt, Pasquotank and Warren. It will require 1,350 votes to entitle a county to a delegate, and it is upon this basis that the allotment to the several counties has been made. Of the one hundred and twenty delegates fixed by law, of which the Convention will be composed, sixteen of the seventeen counties with negro majorities will send thirty-one delegates, Pasquotank voting with Camden, the district has a white majority.

It will thus be seen, that however much we may sympathize with the condition of most of our Southern sisters, who are handed over to the tender mercies of the negroes and Radicals, so far as our own Convention is concerned they exert but an insignificant influence. We are satisfied that the Radicals, giving them every negro vote in the State, cannot elect more than fifty delegates to the Convention, who will be as insignificant in talent and influence as they will be in numbers. But the Conservatives must remember that even the strength which they possess can be lost by inaction and want of organization. However much they may differ upon the *policy* of holding a Convention, they are a unit upon the choice of delegates, and no man, because he may be opposed to a Convention, can fail to see the importance of voting for delegates. Even if it were certain, as we think it is, that an objectionable Constitution would be defeated by the popular vote of the State, much harm could be done by the legislation which a Radical majority in the Convention could and would inflict upon the State. The "rebel" revenue act would be repealed, and the plan proposed by the negro, Galloway, during the Raleigh Convention, or some other equally as "loyal" and hurtful would be adopted.

Let the Conservatives, therefore, organize in every county. Let the ablest and best men eligible be selected as candidates and voted for, whether the voter opposes the Constitution either by a direct vote or by not voting upon the question. No good citizen, however indifferent he may be in regard to ordinary elections, can afford to remain from the polls at this one. No mere party contest is to take place, but the fundamental law of the State and the continued supremacy of the whites are at stake. This election will decide whether North Carolina is to be controlled by the virtue, intelligence and character of the State, or by ignorance and corruption—whether her people are to make her laws, or unknown strangers to do so—whether the owners of her soil and property are to fashion her tax bills, or those who have no personal interest here are to do so. It is a fearful decision, and its issue will decide the fate of North Carolina for years to come. It is easy to destroy the Constitution and laws we have, but a century may not restore them to their present condition of excellence—the peace and prosperity of the State may be so checked by the result that years of labor may be passed in vain endeavors to warm them into renewed life.

The Victory and Its Effects.

Southern Radicals, warmed into existence by the ignorant masses of negro voters, through whom they desire and expect to control the elections in the Southern States, pretend to see nothing in the late defeats of their party at the North, but their leading politicians and organs there are growing very much alarmed. The means used to build up the party here is the very cause of its defeat there, and the more prudent of their individual leaders and party organs, believing that they are not yet so well assured of their strength at the North to jeopard it in order to secure the Southern support, begin to talk of other "reforms" and "progress" than those which look to the reversal of the laws of God, when, as a punishment to the wicked son of Noah, He decreed a lasting distinction between his descendants and those of his brothers.

The party begins to learn, from the expensive lessons which have been taught them in the recent elections, that the people of these United States are no longer willing to uphold a party which is fast sacrificing every material interest in the country in order to secure its continued success by placing the States of the South, and the balance of the political power of the Union, in the hands of persons who are debased by ages of slavery and ignorance. People are beginning to learn and declare that this great Government was founded for some more worthy purpose, and has been protected and preserved through three great wars for a more noble object.

The Buffalo *Express*, a leading Radical organ in Western New York, is impressed, by the recent elections, with the belief that there are other questions before the white men of the country than the political and social status of the negro. After announcing the result, the *Express* asks:

"What, then, do these Union losses in Ohio and Pennsylvania mean? Just this: That the weight of an ill-digested system of taxation, the industrial and commercial depression consequent upon an unsettled financial policy, among other causes, and the general oppression of high prices, which are inflated by many remedial mistakes—that these things, pressing upon the people in their every day life, are fretting them to that soreness that the remembrance of high principles at stake is not kept clear, and that the sturdy faith of loyal Republicans is in danger of losing its patience. And these fretting burdens will utterly break down the sentiment upon which the nation depends, if they are not speedily lifted. Congress must take warning by such demonstrations as have just been made, that its serious task at the coming session is to mature a satisfactory system of financial measures. The evils that annoy and arouse complaint are certainly remedial. It is for the legislators of the nation to take counsel from all the experience they can gather, and carefully study the means. Let them address themselves to the task of financial reform with an earnest purpose, and exulting copperheadism will soon find itself in a more hopeless state than ever."

These, indeed, are practical suggestions. The prosperity of the entire country has long been retarded by the subversion of all material interests for the aggrandizement of party by the political promotion of the negro. The want of stable currency has unsettled every business, and oppressive and unjust taxation has ruined many. The appeals of agriculturists, merchants and manufacturers have been alike unheeded, in the attempt to work out the favorable destinies of party through the negro.

Business men, therefore, hail with delight the late Conservative victories, as leading the way to others yet more important, thus placing the business of the country upon a sure and safe foundation once again. A continuance of the victories to be followed by a total change of policy towards the South, must have a most beneficial effect. An improvement in the value of the currency in consequence of the cessation of injurious political agitations, and the security of titles by the expulsion of confiscators from high positions under the Government, must inevitably infuse new life into our people, and add value to their property and remunerative returns for their industry and enterprize.

The business men have looked in vain for relief from the party now in power. They are impotent for good, but lusty in the advancement of evil. Convinced of this fact at most of the commercial centres of the country, the Radicals have been discarded, and we look for important and telling changes even in Boston in this particular. The influences of the advancing tide of reformation can hardly be expected to overcome at one flow the barriers which education and association have created, but these Puritanical embargoes cannot long withstand the onward march of the real progress to which political reaction is leading. The poor negro, who has for years shaped the politics of the country, has lost his importance, and soon all parties and both sections will ignore him. He will then revert, as a sacred charge, to his old friends, the Southern people, and whatever future importance he may have will be derived from their appreciation of his industry and behavior. His political *rights* will be freely granted by their sense of justice; his political *privileges* will depend upon his own conduct and advancement.

The Election.

The near approach of the time when the people of North Carolina will be called upon to vote under the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, makes it necessary that a thorough organization of the Conservatives should be effected. With a majority of more than twenty-five thousand in the aggregate vote, and with majorities in seventy-two of the eighty-nine counties, with unity of action, the whites can control the State in elections upon a general ticket, or by counties, for delegates to a Convention. North Carolina and Arkansas are probably the only one of the ten excluded States which can be saved from the control of the late slaves and their political masters. Tennessee, also, may be placed among those which have been legislated under the thraldom of the negroes. The two States which form the exceptions may be lost to the white race by apathy and want of organization.

We hardly suppose any respectable number of those Conservatives who favor the call of a Convention desire that body to incorporate into the Constitution of the State negro suffrage and white disfranchisement as is required by the act of Congress, but only to give to the colored people the same political privileges which the Constitution of Ohio bestows upon them, and which the people of that State have so recently and so emphatically declared shall not be extended, or at farthest, to grant them a limited suffrage similar to that possessed by their race in New York, the enlargement of which, the Constitutional Convention, under the control of extreme Radicals, lately in session in that State, either opposed or was afraid to favor.

If, then, our assumption be true, we see no good reason for the call of the Convention by the people of North Carolina, for unless the requirements of the Acts of Congress be fully complied with, in regard to universal negro suffrage and the partial disfranchisement of the whites, as effected by the Howard Amendment, the Convention and the Constitution which it may adopt are alike useless and expensive undertakings. To vote for a Convention and in favor of candidates who will comply with the requirements of Congress, is to endorse universal negro suffrage and aid in fastening upon the State all the ruin which it entails. To vote for a Convention and for delegates who will not comply with the Act of Congress is blowing hot and cold with the same breath.

We have said that the people of Ohio did not turn out with so much unanimity and strength to defeat the desires of the few negroes in that State to be possessed of the right to vote, but they declared against the exercise of that privilege by the negroes of North Carolina. In this assertion we have the qualified but real endorsement of General SCHOFIELD, who says: "The people of Ohio are not voting against suffrage in the South. They are only declaring by their votes that Congress has no right to impose it upon them." Of course no one doubts the right of a State to regulate her own suffrage laws, and at least the Radicals of Ohio will be well satisfied if North Carolina will voluntarily saddle herself with negro voters, but refuses to set her the example. And we may say to General SCHOFIELD and to those who desire the call of a Convention, that before the State decides upon it, Congress has illegally referred the question for decision to the entire negro vote, and only to a portion of the whites, thus practically forcing negro suffrage upon seven or eight of the ten excluded States. That such legislation will stand, even should it be consummated, we have never believed, but its overthrow will be as sudden and as radical as the means now being used to engraft it upon the Constitutions of States.

There can be, then, but one object in holding the Convention. The Constitution of North Carolina is sufficiently republican to suit the views of Congress, if the word *white* be stricken out, and, by the incorporation of the Howard Amendment, a portion of the whites be disfranchised. The people of North Carolina will never consent to this, and we can see but little *policy* even in pretending to do so by consenting to the holding of a Convention, for, composed of as good men as we can hope it may, still it will be able to do much harm by tinkering with the fundamental law of the State. As to the best mode for defeating the call of a Convention we have explained in a former article. We still believe that the policy of not voting upon the question is the most certain manner of defeating it. It does not follow that because there is to be but one ballot upon which must be written or printed the names of the delegates, and for or against the Convention, that the voter cannot vote a portion of the ticket and not all of it. He can vote for the delegates and be silent upon the question of Convention, or can vote for or against a Convention and not for delegates. So, too, he can vote for one or two of the three or four delegates to which his county or district may be entitled. The first section of General CANBY'S Election Order reads:

"That an election to be held in the State of North Carolina, commencing on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, 1867, and ending on Wednesday, the 20th day of November, 1867, at which all registered voters of said State may vote "For a Convention," or "Against a Convention," and for delegates to constitute the Convention—in case a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a Convention, and in case a majority of the registered voters shall be voted on the question of holding such Convention."

There is nothing in this order in the least compulsory upon the voter. He *may* vote for or against a Convention, and for all or a portion of the delegates his county is entitled to, or upon the question of the Convention and not for delegates, or *vice versa*. Whatever course it is thought best to be pursued by the Conservatives, should be generally adopted throughout the State. We know many of the best men and papers have already declared in favor of a Convention. It is therefore the more necessary to bring out a full vote for good and true men. If the Conservatives cannot, or are not willing to be rallied against a Convention, in every movement afterward they are a unit and will act together for the protection of North Carolina from the terrible fate to which Radicalism would consign her.

Bingham's Latin Grammar.

A private letter from an esteemed friend and experienced teacher, speaking of Bingham's Latin Grammar, says:

"I have been using Mr. Bingham's Latin Grammar over two sessions, and now have a class of boys in his Cæsar. I am much pleased with both works, and say, unhesitatingly, that I have never had boys to make so great attainments in Latin, in the same length of time, by any other course. The superior analytical character of the Grammar, after a little practice, makes it a great labor-saving machine for both teacher and student. I am pleased to see so much improvement in the late edition.

Please send me the English Grammar spoken of.

"I am your friend,
A. R. B."

We will take pleasure in sending him our copy of the English Grammar, assured that it, too, will find favor with him. We trust our teachers will give these excellent school books a thorough examination, and if approved, it is to be hoped they will be adopted. Home talent and enterprize have ever found too little encouragement among us. Many works of superior merit, many undertakings of great excellence, have proved failures from the want of home encouragement, while others of less merit from abroad have been received with generous support. The day for this thing has passed away. We must learn to appreciate our own people and the labors of their minds and hands. By this means we will develop Southern talent and enterprize.

Public Meeting in Duplin County.

We learn from gentlemen who attended Duplin Court this week, that on Tuesday last (there being a large number of the people of that county on the Court House Square) a public meeting was held in the Court House during the afternoon, on which occasion Col. A. A. MCKOY, of Sampson, made a very eloquent speech. The Court House was crowded to its utmost capacity, and Col. McKoy's remarks received rapturous applause. Dr. J. W. BLOUNT and JOHN BRYANT, Esq., were nominated by acclamation as the Conservative candidates for the State Convention. They are both tried and faithful gentlemen, and if elected, which there is no room for doubt, they will represent the good people of Duplin in a manner worthy of their ancestors.

We hope other counties will follow the example set by Duplin. Let us organize and thus save the old State from the political mountebanks who hope to ride into office upon the backs of the negro.

The Late Vote in Ohio.

The Cincinnati Gazette publishes the official vote for Governor, cast in Ohio on the 8th instant, with the exception of ten counties, from which returns have not been received. Contrary to the general impression, the vote was a large one, showing an increase, in the counties reported, of 59,603, as compared with the vote cast for Governor in 1865. Of this the Republicans had 17,872, and the Democrats 41,731.—The figures compare as follows:

Republican, 1865	198,730
Republican, 1867	216,672
Increase	17,872
Democratic, 1865	171,017
Democratic, 1867	212,788
Increase	41,731

The total vote of the counties reported, as compared with that cast for President in 1864, is as follows:

Total, 1864	416,984
Total, 1867	429,460
Increase	12,496

The party vote compares as follows:

Republican, 1864	235,654
Republican, 1867	216,672
Decrease	18,982
Democratic, 1864	181,330
Democratic, 1867	212,788
Increase	31,458

Reported Expressly for the Journal.

Proceedings of the Thirty-Seventh Annual Session of the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina.

THIRD DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., October 18.

The Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock by the President. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Wingate.

After the roll was called the proceedings of yesterday were read, and, on motion, adopted.

By special direction, the Constitution of the Convention and Rules of Order appended thereto were read.

A letter from Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Richmond, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, Southern Baptist Convention, urging the advancement of funds for the promotion of Foreign Missions and the support of those missionaries already in the field, was read.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Repiton, the letter was received and directed to be incorporated in the minutes.

Rev. J. L. Carroll, from the Committe on Time of holding the next Session of the Convention, reported Wednesday before the first Sunday in November, 1868, as the most appropriate season. This report was, on motion, adopted.

Rev. F. M. Jordan, from the Committee on the Place of holding the next Session of the Convention, reported Hillsboro' as the point most convenient and suitable for that purpose. This report was also adopted.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Wingate, the consideration of the report of the State Board of Missions being in order, it was laid upon the table for the present.

After a short interval, there being nothing special before the Convention, and the cause of the postponement of its consideration being removed, the report of the State Board of Missions was taken up.

An appendix to this report, embracing the subjects of Foreign and Domestic Missions, was here submitted by the Board, and is as follows:

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE LATE BOARD OF MISSIONS.

In regard to Foreign and Domestic Missions we regret our inability to make a report of what has been done by the Baptists during the present year. We know that the Foreign and Domestic Mission Boards are in urgent need of funds, and we trust that the Churches will relieve these Boards as fast as possible, not only from present embarrassments, but that such liberality will be exibited as will justify the appointment of an additional number of missionaries.

The report again gave rise to disscussion. Rev. Mr. Webb first addressed the Convention in regard to the Domestic Mission work, setting forth its importance in the present condition of the country, and the necessity of supporting this Board.

Rev. Mr. Hardwick followed in an address of considerable length on the same subject, giving a clear and concise history of this Board, detailing its abundant good effects and urging the vital necessity of sustaining it and extending all the aid possible.

Rev. Mr. Dodson also gave some important historical facts relating to this subject. He was followed in turn by Reverend Messrs. Kingsbury, Repiton, Thorn, and Mr. George R. French, all speaking at length upon the subject, and discussing and urging the adoption of a proper system of collections in this behalf in all the Churches.

This discussion consumed the remainder of the morning session, and lasted until the hour of adjournment arrived.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Owen, the Convention adjourned to 2½ o'clock, without action on the report.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 2½ o'clock, P. M. Prayer by Rev. W. A. Kingsbury.

Rev. Mr. Chaplin, of Danville, Va., was extended a welcome and invited to occupy a seat in the Convention.

The President announced the appointment of a Church Extension Committee, consisting of James A. Graham, Esq., Revs. A. Paul Repiton and John Mitchell.

The resignation of Rev. J. D. Hufham, as Recording Secretary of the Convention, was tendered and accepted.

On motion of Rev. W. T. Brooks, a committee was appointed to nominate a member to fill the position of Recording Secretary, made vacant by the resignation of Rev. Mr. Hufham. This committee consisted of Revs. W. T. Brooks, A. D. Cohen and R. R. Overby.

The committee, after retiring for a few moments, returned and reported the nomination of Rev. J. L. Carroll for the position of Secretary of the Convention. The report was adopted. [The adoption of the report of a committee on nominations is a virtual election.]

Rev. Mr. Wallace offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the Convention to Rev. J. D. Hufham for the efficient and faithful manner in which he has discharged his duties as Secretary. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Rev. R. R. Overby moved that Rev. Mr. Hufham be compensated for his services at the rate of $25 per year for the number of years he has served the Convention in the capacity of Secretary. Adopted.

A considerable portion of the amount necessary was subscribed by the members present immediately, and Rev. Dr. Wingate and Rev. R. R. Overby were appointed a committee to raise the remainder of the sum.

Rev. Mr. Hardwick here apologized for interrupting the regular course of proceedings, but stated that a colored Baptist Convention was now in session at this place, and that they desired to perfect their organization. A committee had been appointed by them to draft a suitable Constitution and Rules of Order for the government of the organization they were desirous of forming. The committee were anxious to obtain the assistance of, and be directed by, some of the members of this Convention, and were then without the building awaiting the committee of members to aid them, which they trusted the Convention would send. The names of seven Ministers in the Convention were read, and a statement made that these were the gentlemen whom the colored committee desired the Convention would send to their assistance.

Rev. Dr. Skinner stated that as it was necessary to dispatch business as rapidly as possible, all these members could not be spared. He therefore moved that a committee consisting of three of those named should be sent to the assistance of the colored Convention. The motion was adopted and Revs. J. B. Hardwick, A. Paul Repiton and W. T. Walters, appointed on the committee.

The consideration of the report of the State Board of Missions was then resumed.

Reverend Messrs. Phillips, Pritchard and Dickinson spoke at some length on the subject of Foreign Missions.

Rev. Dr. Skinner, from the State Board of Missions, offered the following resolutions in addition to the report and appendix already submitted:

Resolved, That the Agent of the Foreign Mission Board be required to make a full report of all monies collected in the State of North Carolina to the Corresponding Secretary of the State Board of Missions of this body; that we heartily approve of the judicious selection on the part of the Corresponding Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of our esteemed bretheren for the work in our midst.

Resolved, That this Convention hereby express their desire for the hearty co-operation with the Domestic and Indian Mission Board; that we will aid the Agent of that Board to the utmost of our ability, and that we require the Agent to supply the Corresponding Secretary of our State Board of Missions with a tabular statement of all sums collected within our limits and expended within the same.

The question then occurred on the adoption of the report, as a whole, with the additional resolution. It was put to the Convention, and resulted in its adoption.

James A. Graham, Esq., from the committee on Church Extension, made the following report:

There are now in this State several Church Edifices in process of construction, some of which require speedy and efficient aid. Prominent among these are the houses of worship in Wilmington and Hillsboro', which your committee would respectfully commend to your sympathy and support.

The Convention was addressed by Messrs. Geo. R. French, of Wilmington, and Jas. A. Graham, of Hillsboro', in behalf of the Church in their respective places. The discussion regarding the means of devising measures for the assistance of these Churches, soon became general and lasted until the hour of adjournment arrived.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, the Convention adjourned to Saturday 9 o'clock A. M.

FOURTH DAY,

MORNING SESSION.

The Convention assembled at 9 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. R. R. Overby.

The proceedings of yesterday were read and received.

Rev. F. M. Jordan offered a resolution, which was passed, that the special order for the hour, the report of the Educational Board be suspended, and the consideration of the report of the Church Extension committee concluded instead.

Rev. Mr. Mitchell offered a resolution to the effect that during the remainds of the session of this Convention, the speeches of the members be limited to ten minutes each, and that no member shall speak more than twice on the same subject. Adopted.

The consideration of the report of the committee on Church Extension was resumed. Speeches were made by Revs. Messrs. F. M. Jordan, Webb, Owen, Hardwick, Griffin, T. B. Kingsbury, Repiton, W. H. Jordan, Skinner, and Dr. Crenshaw.

The question on the adoption of the report was called for, as amended by the addition of a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five, for devising means of raising funds for Church Extension. The report was adopted as amended.

Rev. T. B. Kingsbury offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, Elder T. E. Skinner, of Raleigh, has resigned his pastoral charge of the Church in that city with the view of removing to a neighboring State; and

WHEREAS, he has been for many years an earnest, liberal and punctual member of this body, and a faithful supporter of all its objects, Therefore

Resolved, That while we acknowledge the force of the considerations which have induced him to leave us, it is with sincere sorrow that we give him up.

Resolved, That we will implore the Divine blessing upon him, so that he may be abundantly happy and useful in his new field of labor.

Resolved, That we take pleasure in commending him to the brethren, wherever his lot may be cast, as an able Minister of the New Testament, a faithful pastor and an enlightened and zealous laborer in every department of the Master's cause. And

WHEREAS, It is understood that Brother Chas. Skinner, Sr., will accompany his son, and whereas, he has been a munificent friend of the Baptist denomination, and a long and devoted follower of Christ; therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply regret the circumstances which cause his removal, and part with him with feelings of regret.

Resolved, That we pray God's benediction and grace may rest upon our aged friend and brother, and cause his lines to be cast in peace in the evening of his days.

J. A. Graham, Esq., offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that the pastors of the several churches are requested to take up a collection on the second Sunday in November, in aid of the Church in Hillsboro.

The following resolution, offered by Rev. W. A. Kingsbury was adopted:

Resolved, That we tender our most hearty thanks to brother T. B. Kingsbury for his valuable contribution to Baptist literature, entitled "What is Baptism?" and that we most heartily recommend it to our brethren in general throughout the denomination.

The report of the Board of Education was then submitted through their Secretary, Rev. W. B. Royall, and is as follows:

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

To the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina:

DEAR BRETHREN:—At your last session we reported five young men under our direction as beneficiaries. Since that time four others have been added to that number, and, could greater inducements have been offered to that end, the increase would, in all probability, have been much larger. Our financial condition has been such, however, as necessarily to restrict our operations.

It being found impracticable to secure the services of an efficient agent, who would devote himself exclusively to the work, Elder W. T. Brooks, the presiding officer of the Board, after an urgent solicitation, consented to undertake the general supervision of its interests and to represent them as far as possible before the public. He has zealously endeavored, both by direct personal appeal and by extensive correspondence, to relieve the Board of its pecuniary embarrassments; and to a certain degree his efforts have been attended with success. Pledges have been received from Churches and individuals to an amount sufficient to sustain about three beneficiaries. These, together with other contributions *in cash*, reduce the indebtedness of the Board, for the entire year to about Two hundred and Fifty ($250) Dollars.

We feel confident that our brethren throughout the State do not adequately realize the importance of the interest committed to us, and with this conviction we earnestly call upon the friends of *ministerial education* to exert their influence vigorously in its behalf.

W. B. ROYALL,
Secretary.

On motion of Rev. A. Paul Repiton, preaching this morning was suspended, and the session continued.

Revs. Messrs. Brooks, Dodson, F. M. Jordan, Walters, Chalfin, Hardwick, Carroll and W. H. Jordan, made lengthy and feeling addresses on the report of the Education Board.

After prayer by Rev. A. Paul Repiton, the Convention adjourned to 2½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention assembled at 2½ o'clock. Prayer by Rev. T. B. Kingsbury,

The consideration of the report of the Board of Education was resumed. After some discussion, the report was, on motion, adopted.

Rev. T. B. Kingsbury here read a letter from the colored Baptists in Warrenton, imploring aid of the Convention in behalf of the construction of a Church in Warrenton for their use.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Owen, the letter was submitted to the committee authorized in the report of the Church Extension Committee.

The Finance Committee made a partial report, which was, on motion, adopted.

Rev. Mr. Wallace moved that Churches hereafter sending funds to the Convention be urgently requested to send letters accompanying the same, in which they will set forth the objects for which the funds are sent. Carried.

Rev. W. A. Kingsbury submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we have appended to our Minutes hereafter the statistical table of every Association in the State, and a statistical table showing the sum total of the Association.

Resolved, That the Clerk be requested to obtain a copy of the Minutes of each Association before the next annual session of this body, and to apply to the Clerks of all the Associations for a list of the Ministers in their several bodies, the same to be embodied in an alphabetical table hereafter in the Minutes of the Convention.

The Committee on Periodicals made the following report:

REPORT ON PERIODICALS.

The Committee on Periodicals notice with pleasure the improvement of the religious press in other States as well as in our own.

Such recuperation from utter prostration into life and superior worth, is certainly one of the pleasant among the many painful things around us.

These religious newspapers are indispensibly necessary to the wants of the people. Without them we may not so readily appreciate our responsibilities, nor meet our obligations.

Like any other enterprise, our newspapers are in the midst of a crisis. Will they survive or perish? If our hearts were warm in love; if our minds were thirsty for knowledge; if we lived for eternity and not for time, these papers would live and not die.

And how important it is that our religious papers *should* be sustained. They are the organizers of our work in the world.

What is an army without organization? Are not Christians the army of the Lord? The best generals with superior munitions and complete appointments in every department will fail to be victorious if his troops are not organized, drilled, disciplined. This is the one thing needful among our brethren in North Carolina, discipline, training, organization.

This we respectfully suggest will be best, if not, mainly secured by the *Biblical Recorder*, as an instrumentality. But more: it is the weekly visitor to our families, bringing and showing the glad tidings of the kingdom of God from all portions of North Carolina, and beyond, from regions far remote. What a convenience and comfort to the Saints of God is the weekly visit of the *Recorder*, delivering news to them from all parts, and so cheaply—only $3. Can we afford to dispense with our beloved visitor, converting the entire Baptist fraternity in the State into one united household of Faith? If the friends of the cause do not interest themselves in the circulation of the *Recorder*, no one will. Will they not do so?

The committee are annoyed at the delinquency on the part of our Brethren in securing the valuable services of the *Biblical Recorder*. The cause assigned for this neglect is the want of means. It does not become your Committee to deny the truthfulness of this statement, but they do seriously doubt the statement as embracing the whole truth. Where there is a will there is a way. Your Committee believe sincerely that if the Brethren wanted to take the *Recorder* they would take the *Recorder* because they could take the *Recorder*.—Now we see that here is a plan universally acceptable, whereby we can promote the organization and efficiency of our Brotherhood. And yet the plan does not reach the case. Evidently the one thing needful is the very thing which is absent from us. The one thing needful to secure our complete organization and efficiency as *Baptists* is that zeal which, with spiritual knowledge derived from the presence of Christ and the indwelling of the Holy Ghost, fills our hearts with the love of God, and casts out all fear and unbelief together with every imagination of evil and all worldly mindedness. We commend this spirit of love and faith derived from Christ, our blessed Head, to our Editors and their patrons in North Carolina and throughout the South as the most pleasing to Him whose we are and whom we serve as the only one by whom we can reach and realize the slumbering, latent energies of our people everywhere paralyzed more or less.

We urge our pastors and membership to subscribe to the *Recorder* as a religious duty and privilege, and, if possible, to patronize other religious papers out of the State, among which we respectfully recommend the *Religious Herald*.

T. E. SKINNER,
A. D. COHEN,
LEVI THORNE. } Committee.

The report was adopted without discussion.

The President announced the appointment of the following committee on the selection of preachers for the next Convention: Dr. Crenshaw, Col. Darly and W. Boyd, Esq.

This committee subsequently made the following report, which was adopted: Rev. J. B. Hardwick to preach the Introductory Sermon; Rev. John Mitchell, Alternate. Rev. T. B. Kingsbury the Missionary Sermon; Rev. A. J. Emerson, Alternate.

The following resolutions were offered by Rev. Mr. Owen, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due, and hereby respectfully tendered, to the citizens of Goldsboro' for their polite and hospitable attentions to us during the present session; to the Pastor and members of the Presbyterian Church for the use of their house of worship; and to the railroad officers by whose courtesy we are permitted to return to our homes free of charge.

The Rev. Mr. Hardwick then offered the following, which was also adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this body be tendered the Reporter of the Wilmington *Journal*, for the full and accurate reports he has given of the proceedings of this body during its session here.

On motion of Rev. A. D. Cohen, it was ordered that the Secretary be allowed $25 for his services.

Five hundred copies of the Minutes of this Convention were ordered to be printed.

The committee on Obituaries made a report and accompaning resolutions which, however, was subsequently withdrawn for alteration, but will be completed in time for the Minutes.

Rev. W. T. Brooks moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with some Clergyman, suited and competent to the task to write a memoir of the late Rev. Samuel Wait, D. D. Carried.

On motion, all the Boards were continued, granting to each one of them the power of fill vacancies.

The following appointments of delegates to corresponding bodies were made: To the General Association of Virginia, Reverend Messrs. Skinner, Carroll, Hardwick, Walters, Overby, Wingate, Thorne, Kingsbury, Sandlin and Mr. Jas. Porteat. South Carolina Convention, Revs. W. H. Jordan, R. H. Griffith and J. H. Phillips. Western North Carolina Convention, Revs. W. T. Walters, J. H. Phillips, J. H. Stready and R. R. Overby.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Chalfin, the Convention adjourned.

The final adjournment was to have been made Sunday night after service. The above was the last business proceedings of the body.

For the Journal.

Letter from the State Geologist.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A friend has called my attention to a copy of the *Journal* containing some resolutions of an Agricultural Association in your region, in which, among other things, the Geologist is reminded that the interests of agriculture require his attention as well as minerals; and he is called upon to direct his attention to that region.

Now, although I readily admit that the Eastern counties of our State are abundantly supplied with the means of an agricultural development unsurpassed on the continent, yet it is too much to assume that *all* the agriculture of the State is, as a matter of fact, confined to this Eastern section.

But, chiefly, I wish to call the attention of these gentlemen (and others in the Eastern counties who may not have seen my report of last winter to the Legislature) to the fact, which I then explained, that with the approval of His Excellency, Governor Worth and the Literary Board, who are by law constituted my advisers, I have commenced operations in the extreme West of the State, for the simple reason that my predecessors have devoted their whole attention to the Eastern and Middle sections.

Of the five reports published by Dr. Emmons, *all* relate to the Eastern and Middle regions; three of them are devoted mainly to the agriculture of the Eastern counties, and not one refers in any way to either the geology or agriculture of the Western third of the State. I have now devoted about one year to this neglected and unknown portion of our State, while the previous five or ten years of the survey have been given almost wholly to the East. And I think it is capable of demonstration that there is a West as well as an East to to this State, and that it is very far from deserving to be represented any longer as a blank, either upon the agricultural or mineralogical map of the State. And I think, Sirs, that both yourselves and the authors of the resolutions referred to, will, upon this showing, agree that both justice and interest require that I shall adhere to the plan prescribed for myself in the report above mentioned. In carrying out this plan, the marl beds, the swamp lands and the peat beds of the East will claim attention during the next year. Meanwhile, nothing is well calculated to promote and improve the agriculture of that section as just such associations as the one whose recent resolutions are the immediate occasion of these remarks. And it is far from my purpose to complain of these resolutions; they have furnished me the opportunity to explain to many who take an interest in these matters, and who have not seen my report, the reasons of my procedure.

Very respectfully, W. C. KERR.

ORDER FOR THE ELECTION.

HD'QRS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 18th, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 101.

By the terms of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, and of the acts of March 23d and July 19th, 1867, supplementary thereto—it is made the duty of the Commanding General of this Military District to cause a registration to be made of the male inhabitants of the State of North Carolina, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards and qualified by the terms of said acts to vote, and after such registration is complete, to order an election to be held at which the registered voters of said State shall vote for or against a Convention, for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for the said State, loyal to the Union, and for delegates to said Convention,—and to give at least thirty day's notice of the time and place at which said election shall be held; and the said registration having been completed in the State of North Carolina, it is ordered:

First. That an election be held in the State of North Carolina, commencing on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, 1867, and ending on Wednesday, the 20th day of November, 1867, at which all registered voters of said State may vote "For a Convention," or "Against a Convention," and for delegates to constitute the Convention—in case a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a Convention, and in case a majority of the registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such Convention.

Second. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Registration in North Carolina, commencing fourteen days prior to the election herein ordered, and giving reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list; and such person shall not be entitled to vote. The Boards of Registration shall also—during the same period, add to such registers the names of all persons who at that time possesses the qualifications required by said acts—who have not already been registered.

Third. In deciding who are to be stricken from or added to the registration lists, the Boards will be guided by the law of March 2d, 1867, and the laws supplementary thereto, and their attention is specially directed to the Supplementary act of July 19th, 1867.

Fourth. The said election will be held in each district at such places as may hereafter be designated, under the superintendence of the Boards of Registration as provided by law, and in accordance with instructions hereafter to be given to said Boards in conformity with the acts of Congress, and as far as may be with the laws of North Carolina.

Fifth. All judges and clerks employed in conducting said election, shall, before commencing to hold the same, be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, and shall also take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Sixth. The polls shall be opened at such voting places at eight o'clock, in the forenoon, and closed at four o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and shall be kept open during these hours without intermission or adjournment.

Seventh. No member of the Board of Registration, who is a candidate for election as a delegate to the Convention, shall serve as a judge of the election in any county or district which he seeks to represent.

Eighth. The Sheriff and other peace officers of each county are required to be present during the whole time that the polls are kept open, and until the election is completed; and will be made responsible that there shall be no interference with judges of elections, or other interruption of good order. If there should be more than one polling place in any county, the Sheriff of the county is empowered and directed to make such assignments of his deputies, and other peace officers, to the other polling places, as may, in his judgment, best subserve the purposes of quiet and order; and he is further required to report these arrangements in advance to the Commander of the Military Post in which his county is situated.

Ninth. Violence, or threats of violence, or of discharge from employment, or other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering, or exercising his right of voting, is positively prohibited, and any such attempts will be reported by the registrars or judges of elections to the Post Commander, and will cause the arrest and trial of the offenders by military authority.

Tenth. All bar-rooms, saloons and other places for the sale of liquors by retail, will be closed from 6 o'clock of the evening of the 18th of November, until 6 o'clock of the morning of the 21st of November, 1867, and during this time the sale of all intoxicating liquors at or near any polling place is prohibited. The police officers of cities and towns, and the sheriffs and other peace officers of counties, will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this prohibition, and will promptly arrest and hold for trial all persons who may trasngress it.

Eleventh. Military interference with elections, "unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls," is prohibited by the act of Congress approved February 25th, 1865, and no soldiers will be allowed to appear at any polling place unless as citizens of the State they are qualified and are registered as voters, and then only for the purpose of voting; but the Commanders of Posts will keep their troops well in hand on the days of election, and will be prepared to act promptly if the civil authorities are unable to preserve the peace.

Twelfth. The returns required by law to be made to the Commander of the District of the results of this election, will be rendered by the Boards of Registration of the several registration precincts through the Commanders of the Military Posts in which their precincts are situated, and in accordance with the detailed instructions hereafter to be given.

Thirteenth. The number of delegates to the Convention is determined by law, and is the number of members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature for the year eighteen hundred and sixty, and this number, one hundred and twenty, is apportioned to the representative Districts of the State in the ratio of registered voters as follows:

Counties of Burke and McDowell (together)	Two	(2) Delegates.
Counties of Rutherford and Polk (together)	Two	(2) Delegates.
Counties of Yancey and Mitchell (together)	One	(1) Delegate.
Counties of Madison, Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania (together)	Three	(3) Delegates.
Counties of Haywood and Jackson (together)	One	(1) Delegate.
Counties of Macon, Clay and Cherokee (together)	Two	(2) Delegates.
Counties of Alleghany, Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin (together)	Three	(3) Delegates.
Counties of Caldwell, Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander (together)	Five	(5) Delegates.
Counties of Davie and Rowan (together)	Three	(3) Delegates.
County of Cleveland	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Catawba	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Lincoln	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Gaston	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Mecklenburg	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Union	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Cabarrus	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Stanley	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Anson	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Stokes	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Forsythe	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Davidson	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Randolph	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Guilford	Three	(3) Delegates.
County of Rockingham	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Caswell	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Alamance	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Person	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Orange	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Chatham	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Wake	Four	(4) Delegates.
County of Granville	Three	(3) Delegates.
County of Warren	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Franklin	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Cumberland	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Harnett	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Moore	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Montgomery	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Richmond	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Wayne	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Johnston	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Greene	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Wilson	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Nash	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Halifax	Three	(3) Delegates.
County of Northampton	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Edgecombe	Three	(3) Delegates.
County of Lenoir	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Brunswick	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Columbus	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Robeson	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Bladen	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of New Hanover	Three	(3) Delegates.
County of Duplin	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Sampson	Two	(2) Delegates.
Counties of Tyrrell and Washington [together]	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Martin	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Bertie	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Hertford	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Gates	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Chowan	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Perquimmons	One	(1) Delegate.
Counties of Pasquotank and Camden [together]	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Currituck	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Craven	Three	(3) Delegates.
County of Onslow	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Carteret	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Jones	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Beaufort	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Pitt	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Hyde	One	(1) Delegate.

By command of Brevet Major General
ED. R. S. CANBY,

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp, A. A. Adj't. Gen.
OFFICIAL: LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Aide-de-Camp and A. A. A. General.

Special Correspondence of the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

LETTER FROM HON. B. H. HILL.

The Great Reaction at the North—Its Causes and Results—The Duty of the South—Advice to Honest Conventionists—A Republican's Views on the Situation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14, 1867.

To the Editors of the Chronicle & Sentinel:

I suppose all men must now admit that the great reaction has certainly commenced. The suggestions of reason always taught me this must be so sooner or later. Earnest and anxious observation of men and things in the North for ten days before the elections confirmed me in my opinions. This reaction will go on and rapidly increase. All ordinary principles of human action must fail or New York will render a more decided verdict than has yet been rendered. Even Massachusetts gives promise of showing at least a great decrease of the Radical vote.

The fact is also worthy the consideration of statesmen and true patriots, that the decision of the people is more decidedly against the Radical policy than the Radical party. This fact must teach the party that if it shall adhere to a policy after it has been so emphatically condemned, the party itself must be cursed and utterly cast out, for it will add contumacy to heresy.

No man ever understood anything well without understanding the *reasons* of the thing.

Now, then, what are the reasons for this popular reaction against Radicalism? I think no honest, intelligent mind can mistake them.

1. In the first place the passions engendered by the war and the assassination of Mr. Lincoln are subsiding. As passions lessen the vision gets clearer and the judgment stronger. All the measures of the Radical party since the surrender, have been founded in vengeance, enforced by passion, and supported by wicked selfishness and ambition. People begin to see this and *naturally* they begin to condemn. As they see more they will condemn more, and so the process of seeing and condemning will go on until everything of the nature of Radicalism will be hated and despised.

2. This cooling of the passions is enabling the people already to begin to see that the real purpose of the Raical party is to change the Constitution and the whole character of the Government by *force* and *fraud*. The men who were persuaded to make war to preserve the Union are beginning to see they placed themselves under the lead of men who *hated* the Union of the Constitution, and who were determined the war should not end in its preservation.—Thus, the people find they have not only been deceived, but actually used to accomplish what they desired to prevent. They are discovering that those who have been continually exciting them with cries of "rebels and rebel atrocities" are, in truth, the only real *intentional* traitors, and that these cries have been used to keep the people blinded by passion until these intentional traitors could destroy the Constitution under the protection of oaths to support it! How startled to shuddering will the American people be when freed from all passion, they shall look back and see that they had been so mad as to listen with tolerance to men who taught them that a large portion of the people were under the jurisdiction of the Government without the protection of the Constitution, and that Congress had no authority to legislate *outside* of that Constitution! and more still, outside of the Constitution Congress alone had *authority*, and the other departments of the Government—the Executive and Judicial—only had existence as tools to be used by Congress in carrying out its unchecked work of hate in its limitles field of vengeance. How the people will then curse the wretched men who kept them blinded by passion, only to secure their approval of such wicked treason to the Constitution, and of such cruel oppressions upon a portion of their fellow-citizens who were helpless, because they had surrendered their arms under promise of protection as equals in the Union! Oh, the honors of that fearful statesmanship which has taught a people to be treacherous to themselves!

3. In the next place the people find they are more heavily taxed than any people on the globe. As these passions cool they naturally inquire how these taxes are applied! And to their dismay they find they are not applied to the payment of the debt created to preserve the Union. After paying the expenses of the Government proper, they find the balance which ought to go to the reduction of the debt, is used to administer this Government which Congress has created *outside of the Constitution!* Now, just think of it! five military dictatorships created in the South in time of peace which are this day costing the people far more than the legitimate administration of the whole legitimate government, and either one of which dictatorships is costing more than the whole administration of the Government in the honest times of the earlier Presidents! And the only effects of these military dictatorships are to depress the hearts of the people and paralyze their industrial energies so as to make them a hating burden to the nation; whereas, with these dictatorships withdrawn, these oppressed people would be cheerful and prosperous and pay millions of net revenue to the Treasury to be applied to the lessening of the taxes and the reduction of the debts.

Hundreds of millions of taxes levied and collected annually to maintain an armed force against our own unarmed fellow-citizens! More taxes required to pay the expenses of an illegitimate Government *outside* of the Constitution than are necessary to administer the legitimate government *inside* of the Constitution! Can any sane man believe that such stupendous facts can long be hid from the people? And can even a lunatic imagine that when the people learn the facts they will tolerate the party guilty of such enormous outrages?

No; the people will discover these fearful facts, and are discovering them; and they will utterly condemn their authors and are condemning them; and here lies the whole explanation of the re-action developed by the recent elections, and the whole explanation of the reasons why this reaction must increase.

Whether the discovery and condemnation will come in time to save Constitutional Government is a question which the future alone can settle. I confess I have both hopes and fears on this subject.

In view of the hopeful and ever glorious changes going on in the North what is the manifest duty of the South? To give my opinions on this question is the chief inducement to write this letter.

1. In the first place I think every man at the South, who has been inclined to accept the Radical measures, owes it to himself and the country to reconsider his position. I do not know a single respectable man in the South who has ever said these measures were *approved* by him as either constitutional, right, or just. On the contrary, the reason urged for adopting them has been that, though unjust and unconstitutional, they were the *will* of the Northern people—the conqueror—and, therefore, we were bound to submit to them. But they are not the will of the conqueror. Who, now, can look at the election in Ohio and say that negro suffrage is the will of the people of that State? Who will say that the people of Ohio would be so mean as to aid in *forcing* on other States a rule which they repudiate for themselves? They will never do it. And what is true of Ohio is true of an overwhelming majority of the people of the Northern States. Therefore, every man who urged us to accept a wrong because it was a necessity, must now, in order to be consistent, abandon the wrong when the necessity is shown not to exist. They urged us to accept Radical measures because they were the will of the Northern people. We ask them now to reject Radical measures because they are wrong and also because they are not the will of the Northern people. They asked us to submit to the Radical party because they were omnipotent and stronger than the Constitution. We now ask them to reject the Radical party because that party is itself being destroyed by the people.

I do not wonder that many, under the adverse circumstances which surrounded us, committed the mistake. All history shows that in times of severe trial many are timid, few are courageous, and still fewer willing to defy wrong and become martyrs for the truth. The very multitude gathered about the Saviour when he multiplied the loaves and fishes. His very disciples fled when they saw him bearing the cross. But they did not act criminally.—They only acted naturally. Indeed, men often do wrong with good motives. We are all liable to make mistakes. The only remedy for human errors is to abandon them; and the only infallible rule of human conduct is forgiveness. It requires courage to abandon an error—to confess a mistake. Will any be so cowardly as not to abandon what they admit is wrong?—Will any still urge the Southern people to accept dishonor after the Northern *people* have proclaimed they do not exact it! *Now* is the opportune moment for all to get right. For the past their errors were only mistakes. Persisted in now, these errors will become crimes. Let us all, in the sincere spirit of cordial kindness, welcome back to the good old ark our brothers who have been vainly seeking safety in the wild unbridled passions outside of the Constitution. North and South, let us all forget and forgive the war and its passions and return to the Constitution and its guarantees, with freedom universal, and "the rights, dignity and equality of the States unimpaired."

2. As the most effective method of condemning the Radical measures, I think no man, black or white, at the South, ought to vote at the military elections, or have anything to do with organizing governments under the Military Bills. Let every man stay at home and attend quietly to his business and advise every other man to do likewise.

True, the Radicals here most shamefully boast that the reaction at the North comes too late to rescue the South from their measures. They pretend to be carrying out the will of the people; but now they find out they misrepresented the people—they boast that the *military* are in possession and, *right or wrong*, will or no will, will carry out the programme of *force* on the Southern people.

This is not true. Even if the military commanders are so desperate as to consent to be so used, and should even *force* a Convention and a Constitution under the Military Bills, a healthy public sentiment, now fast returning, will, through the Courts, and every other department of the Government, declare such forced governments to be illegal and void, and will consign to infamy every man engaged in this wicked attempt against both the Constitution and the voice of the people.

If the negroes are properly advised they will abandon this effort to *force* themselves into the rule over the white race. Let them be advised to improve themselves—to live in peace and good will with the whites and wait until they are qualified to be enfranchised in a legal, natural and proper way, and then they may expect their elevation to be permanent and peaceful. To seek to force themselves on the whites now in an angry, illegal way is to defeat them forever and perhaps result in a war of races. Let black and white, therefore, abandon this illegal attempt to organize a civil government by fraudulent and unconstitutional military force, and *let no man vote on the question.* But if the negroes will not receive the counsels of their best friends and persist in voting—let them vote *alone*, and let them *alone* be responsible for the consequences. He is simply insane who supposes the American people will long tolerate an unconstitutional government *forced* upon the white race solely by negro votes merely to support a party which the people are pronouncing unworthy and will soon condemn as hateful. If the Radicals have been unable to prevent the reaction from commencing, they will be the more unable to arrest it, and the attempt to *defy it* will only make their utter overthrow the more speedy and complete. And when the monster its dead is brood (negro governments) will be unable to live.

3. In the meantime, let us still be kind to the colored people. We know the Southern whites who oppose the Radicals are the best friends the negro can have in this world. We know that to defend the Constitution is to befriend the negro. We know that the worst enemy of the negro is the miserable white man who advises him to force himself to an unnatural political equality, contrary to the Constitution and without the concurrence of the whites. But the whole business of the Radicals here is to keep up the passions of the Northern people by false representations of cruelty to the negroes, and they keep their papers flooded with slanders from real or pretended correspondents giving details of this kind. Even Greeley is engaged in this dirty work, and the miserable Forney lives on it. Let these wicked efforts to slander us only make us the more cautious, and the people will ultimately see that while we insist on resisting every effort unconstitutionally to establish negro governments over us, we are also defenders of the real equal rights of the negro before the law, and are fixed in our determination to give him justice and protection.

* * * * * * *

A long conversation which I had with a very intelligent Republican ended with this speech from him: "I belong, Mr. Hill, to the Republican party, as you have seen. I do know the masses of the Republicans do not desire to do injustice to the Southern people. Our leaders told us these harsh measures were necessary to keep down the spirit of resistance at the South. We are beginning to discover that the Southern people are willing to live by the Constitution, and whatever the leaders may desire, the masses of the Republicans will exact nothing more. We are ready to repudiate the policy of our leaders, but we do not like the *Democrats* and there is no third party. Neither do we like Andrew Johnson, yet I tell you frankly we are troubled with the thought that such a bad, ill-tempered man as Wade may possibly take his place. It is difficult to see what we shall do, or can do, but on this you may rely: The *masses of the Republican party North will never consent to force on the Southern people a government which we would not accept for ourselves.* I only wish all the people, North and South, understood each other as you and I now do."

This was the honest expression of a man who *desires* to do right, and there are very many such. How such men tower above *Southern* Radicals!

Very truly yours,
BENJ. H. HILL.

Public Meeting.

WADESBORO' N. C., Oct. 15, 1867.

Pursuant to public notice, a number of citizens, representing all parts of the county of Anson, assembled in the Court House, immediately on the adjournment of the Court.

On motion, Col. R. T. Bennett was called to the Chair, and Messrs. R. B. Gaddy and Stephen H. Threadgill appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting to be to select two candidates to represent the Conservative element of the county in the campaign now pending for seats in the Convention under the reconstruction acts of Congress.

On motion, a committee of two was appointed from each election precinct to select the names of two gentlemen for the consideration of the meeting.

The committee called for by the motion having retired and consulted, returned and reported the names of Col. R. T. Bennett and Townley Redfearn, Esq.

On motion, the report was adopted, and the recommendations of the committee unanimously approved by the meeting.

Mr. Redfearn, in a few brief remarks, accepted the nomination, and promised only to try and do his duty as a man and law-abiding citizen. He was followed by Col. Bennett, who also accepted the nomination, and briefly announced as his platform "the Constitution and the Union," and that his every effort, consistent with honor, should be put forth to preserve these.

On motion, it was recommended that the Conservatives of Anson support no other candidates for seats in the Convention, that they give a hearty support to the nominees, and do all in their power consistent with honor and propriety to secure their election.

On motion, the following Executive Committees were appointed for the different election precincts:

Lanesboro'—Sampson Caudle, I M Williams, L L Polk, C C Blackwell.
Diamond Hill—W C Staton, Jno Broadaway, B K Ponds.
Burnsville—Stephen Crump, Jno E Davis, Jas F Lee.
Cedar Hill—Jas M Wright, P N Smith, Nath'l Knight, Frank Clark.
Beverly's—H W Ledbetter, F B Flake, E S McIlvaine.
Wadesboro'—J C Caraway, J B Burns, Dr E F Ashe, W J Boggan.
Lilesville—S E Liles, M C Long, J C Yates, Col E R Liles.
Morven—Rich Buchanan, V Parsons.
Gulledge's—E D Huntley, A Niven, A B Cason, W D Webb.
White's Store—J D Moore, Calvin Crowder, Thos Barrett, Dr A Myers.
Poplar Hill—W L White, R B Gaddy, Jas Crowder, H B Billingsley.
Smith's—J W McGregor, Frank Birmingham, Col W C Smith.

On motion, the North Carolina Argus was requested to publish, and Conservative papers of the State to copy, these proceedings.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.
R. T. BENNETT, Chairman.
R. B. GADDY, S. H. THREADGILL, Secretaries.

Interview between General Canby, Governors Orr and Worth—Modifications of the Jury Order.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 17, 1867.

General Canby returned last evening from Columbia, after a full and satisfactory conference with Governors Orr and Worth:

The following new jury order was adopted:

HDQ'TS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 17, 1867.
GENERAL ORDERS No. 100.

Upon the representation of the Governor of South Carolina that for want of sufficient time it will be impracticable to empanel juries in some of the district and circuit courts of this State, in accordance with the provisions of General Orders No. 89, current series, from these headquarters, in season for the Fall terms of the said courts, and that a delay in the administration of justice may result therefrom, it is ordered:

First—That in all district and circuit courts the jurors already drawn and summoned under the provisions of General Orders No. 32 be empanelled for the trial of all jury causes that may be set for trial at the next ensuing term of the said courts.—The right of challenge by reason of non-registration to be allowed and exercised as prescribed by General Orders No. 89.

Second—In drawing juries at the Fall terms of the district and circuit courts, for the next term of the said courts, the juries shall be drawn from the lists of all citizens who have paid taxes for the current year, and in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State; and, to the end that the right of challenge shall be effective, the Sheriff of each district will be furnished with the list of registered voters in his district after the same shall have been revised in conformity with the act of Congress of July 19, 1867. The execution of Special Orders No. 176, paragraph 6, current series, from these headquarters, is suspended until the revision of the registration as aforesaid has been completed.

Third—Wherever juries have been empanelled for any district or circuit of this State, in conformity with the provisions of General Order No. 89, such panels shall be deemed and held to be valid and effective panels.

By command of Bvt. Maj. General
ED. R. S. CANBY.

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
A. A. Adj't General.

An Admission.

The Syracuse Journal (republican) says that Governor Hayes, the republican Governor elect of Ohio, congratulated the republicans, in a speech made since the election, upon their deliverance from the colored suffrage issue for several years to come. The Journal is of opinion that unrestricted colored suffrage has been run into the ground. If the North, with its small colored population, long free, will not have it, why be in such a hurry to force it upon the South, with millions of an ignorant race just released from bondage?

General Canby's Late Order with Regard to Taxes.

The following explanation of the late order of General Canby, as understood by the Public Treasurer, has been issued by him to the collecting officers of this State:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, October 17th 1867.

To the Sheriff of ——— County:

DEAR SIR:—Gen. Canby has issued an order explaining his former order on the subject of taxes.

You will notice,

1st. That the order only applies to commercial transactions.

2d. Transactions since February 26th, 1867, the date of ratification of the present Revenue Law, are not affected at all.

3d. Transactions before February 26th, 1867, are only affected when the rates, by the present Revenue Law, are higher than under the law of 1866. You must collect, under all circumstances, at as high rates as existed under the law of 1866, unless the State and County levies added are less than those of last year.

In other words, no man can complain whose taxes (State and County) are not at higher rates now than they were last year.

4th. Where parties claim and obtain the benefit of Gen. Canby's order, the State must have all her dues—the loss, if any, must fall on the County Revenue.

The above is my understanding of the order of Gen. Canby. It will be best for you to show this to the Post Commander of your District and have an understanding with him.

I feel sure that no taxes, collectable by you, are prohibited because higher on non-residents than residents.

You are not authorized to refund taxes in any case, General Canby's order being only prospective.

Very respectfully,
KEMP P. BATTLE,
Public Treasurer.

SWANN'S STATION, N. C.,
OCTOBER 16, 1867.

Editors Journal, Wilmington:—GENTS:—At last I am able to send you an official statement of the registration in the Military Post of Fayetteville, although I guess you have received it long ere this through other sources.

Yours truly,
JOHN McL. HARRINGTON.

MILITARY POST OF FAYETTEVILLE—OFFICIAL:

	WHITE.	BLACK.
Richmond	1,084	1,075
Montgomery	780	243
Moore	1,351	557
Harnett	814	520
Cumberland	1,503	1,490
	5,532	3,834
	3,834	
Excess of whites	1,698	

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Election in Virginia, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23—P. M.

The following election returns have been received from Virginia:

Prince William County—Lewis, Conservative, elected by 160 majority.

Culpepper—John Minor Botts has been defeated by 62 votes.

Stafford—Against Convention, 340.

Fredericksburg—Against Convention, 126.

Loudoun—Conservative majority, 70.

Fairfax—Radical majorty, 100.

General Marmaduke has been pardoned.

General Grant was too sick to-day for the trans action of business.

The State Department has official advices from Rotterdam to the effect that the cattle plague has entirely disappeared, and that the cholera has almost disappeared.

Chief Justice Chase has written to Judge Underwood that he will be present at the opening of the Court in Richmond in November. He refers to the fact that Mr. Davis' bail bond expires on the fourth Monday in November, but says if Mr. Davis is willing he will take up the case before that time, but he says that he will not remain in Richmond after the United States Court meets in December.

Second Day's Election in Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 23—P. M.

The second day of the election in this city, upon the question of calling a Convention and for delegates fo the same, passed off without any disturbance. The Radicals and Conservatives were actively employed all day in bringing voters to the polls. After the announcement of the results of the first day, the Conservatives were much encouraged and are still confident that victory is theirs. Many negroes have forgotten the names given when registered, and many more have left the city since registration. The polls closed to-night with a white majority of 521. It is estimated that the same number of Radical whites and Conservative blacks in the city voted upon the question of calling a Convention, but cannot yet be ascertained, but nine-tenths of the whites voted against it at the solicitation of the Radicals. Gen. Schofield has ordered the polls to be opened in three wards again to-morrow. Much dissatisfaction exists among the Conservatives in consequence. The military were on duty all day, but their services were not called for by the city police.

The returns from the counties indicate that the colored men have voted *en masse* for the Radicals and in favor of the Convention. The line between blacks and whites are distinctly drawn.

Nelson county gives 1,148 for and 590 against the Conventon. Harris, Radical, 1,124; C T. Smith, Conservative, 592; W. C. Carrington, Independent, 103; Harris, negro floater, 1,123; Williams, Conservative floater, 704.

Appomattox—872 for and 456 against Convention.

Broaddus, Conservative, has 5 majority over Dean, Radical, in Amherst.

In Albemarle, Judge Alex. Rives, Conservative Republican, and W. H. Southall, Conservative, are both beaten by 350 votes; Taylor, negro, and Thompson, white, both Radicals, are elected.

J. C. Southall, Conservative, is elected from the District composed of Albemarle, Augusta and Louisa counties, by 115 majority.

John Minor Botts has been defeated in Culpepper by Mansly.

In Henrico, Swain, Union League candidate, received only four white votes, but is elected notwithstanding.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Noon.

Gold 143⅓. Sterling, time, 108¾. Five-twenties of '62, coupons, 112¾; new issue 106⅞. Virginia sixes 45. Money in fair demand at 7 ₱ cent. premium.

Flour unchanged. Wheat a shade firmer. Corn 2 cents better. Pork lower at $21 37½. Lard dull at 13½@14 cents. Cotton 19½ cents. Freights dull. Turpentine quiet at 55 cents. Rosin—common and strained $3 58@$3 68.

A woman in New York has recovered five thousand dollars damages for the loss of her husband, who was burned to death by the explosion of pyrothecnics in a store on John street last year.

LAW OF HUMANITY,

IN RELATION TO SOCIAL EVILS.

An Essay for Young Men, on Physiological Errors and Abuses, incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure. Sent in sealed letter envelope, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

sept. 25 308- $3-d&w-3m

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	34	@	35
BEEF CATTLE, ₱ 100 lbs.	8 00	@	10 00
BRICKS, ₱ M.	10 00	@	15 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each	3 25	@	3 75
2nd hand	2 60	@	3 25
New	3 25	@	4 25
CANDLES, ₱ lb., Tallow	18	@	20
Adamantine	20	@	23
Sperm	50	@	55
COFFEE, ₱ lb., Java	38	@	40
Laguayra	28	@	30
Rio	21	@	25
St. Domingo	21	@	23
COTTON, ₱ lb., Ord. to Mid'g	15	@	17
Strict Mid'g	00	@	18
COTTON BAGGING, Gunny, ₱ yd	26	@	28
Dundee	26	@	28
Rope, ₱ lb	10	@	14
CORN MEAL, ₱ bushel	1 50	@	1 60
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ₱ yard	12½	@	15
Yarn, ₱ lb	1 80	@	1 90
FEATHERS, ₱ lb	70	@	80
FISH, ₱ bbl., Mackerel, No. 1	20 00	@	21 00
No. 2	19 00	@	20 00
No. 3	15 00	@	16 00
Mullets	10 00	@	12 00
Herring, Easte	5 00	@	7 00
N.C.roe	00 00	@	9 00
do cut	0 00	@	0 00
do gross	6 50	@	7 00
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9	@	10
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern Family	12 50	@	15 00
Superfine	10 00	@	11 00
Fine	9 50	@	10 00
NORTH CAROLINA, Family	11 75	@	12 50
Superfine	11 25	@	11 50
GLUE, ₱ lb	20	@	25
GUNNY BAGS	35	@	45
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	00 00	@	90 00
GRAIN, ₱ bushel, Corn	1 35	@	1 40
Oats	95	@	1 00
Peas, Cow	1 50	@	1 75
Rice, rough	2 25	@	2 50
Carolina	12½	@	13
East India	11	@	12
HIDES, ₱ lb., Green	9	@	10
Dry	16	@	17
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs., Eastern	0 00	@	1 15
Northern	85	@	95
IRON, ₱ lb., English, ass'd	8	@	10
American, ref.	0	@	10
American, sheet	9	@	10
Swede	10	@	12
Hoop, ₱ ton	150 00	@	155 00
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.) Whiskey, Bourbon	2 00	@	4 00
N. E. Rum	3 00	@	4 00
Gin	4 00	@	7 00
Brandy	4 00	@	9 00
LUMBER, (River, Fl'r Bds	14 00	@	18 00
Wide do	10 00	@	12 00
Scantling	8 00	@	10 00
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
From store	1 90	@	2 00
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon, Cuba, hhds	47½	@	52½
do bbls.	00	@	55
Sugar house	45	@	47½
do bbls.	47½	@	50
Syrup, bbls	60	@	1 00
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs			
Virgin	0 00	@	3 60
Yellow dip	0 00	@	3 60
Hard	0 00	@	2 50
Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00	@	2 65
Tar, in ordn	0 00	@	3 00
Pitch, City	3 50	@	3 75
Rosin, pale	4 50	@	5 00
do No. 1	3 50	@	4 00
do No. 2	3 10	@	3 12½
do No. 3	2 90	@	3 00
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal.	00	@	51½
NAILS, ₱ lb., Cut	6 50	@	7 00
OILS, ₱ gallon, Sperm	0 00	@	3 00
Linseed	1 75	@	1 90
Machinery	2 00	@	2 50
Kerosene	50	@	55
PEA NUTS,	2 50	@	3 00
POTATOES, Sweet, bush	75	@	1 00
Irish, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 00
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb., N. C. Bacon Hams	24	@	25
Middlings	00	@	19
Shoulders	00	@	18
Hog round	19	@	20
Western Bacon Hams	21	@	23
Middlings	18½	@	19½
Shoulders	15	@	16½
Lard, N. C	17	@	18
do North'rn	14½	@	17
Butter, N. C	33	@	35
do North'rn	36	@	40
Cheese	17	@	20
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl., City Mess	26 00	@	00 00
Thin "	00 00	@	25 00
Prime,	00 00	@	24 00
Rump	00 00	@	00 00
SALT, Alum, bush	0 60	@	62½
Liverpool, sack, ground, cargo	0 00	@	0 00
from store	2 25	@	2 30
American	2 15	@	2 20
SUGAR, ₱ lb., Cuba	12½	@	13
Porto Rico	14	@	15
C	15½	@	16
B	16½	@	17
A	00	@	17½
Crushed	00	@	18½
SOAP, ₱ lb., Northern,	9	@	13
Wilmington, Ext. Family	10½	@	11
Family	10	@	10
Chemical	9½	@	10
Pale	7½	@	8
SHINGLES, ₱ M., Contract	5 00	@	7 00
Common	3 50	@	5 00
STAVES, ₱ M., W. O. bbl	20 00	@	30 00
R. O. hhd	30 00	@	40 00
TIMBER, ₱ M., Shipping	00 00	@	13 00
Mill, prime	10 00	@	11 00
Mill Fair	8 50	@	9 00
Mill, inferior to ord	6 00	@	7 00
TALLOW, lb	10	@	11

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, October 24, 1867.

TURPENTINE.—There was no change to report in the price of this article during Friday and Saturday, but on Monday there was less disposition among buyers to operate, and in consequence there was a decline on former quotations of 10@20 cents, sales being made at $3 60 for virgin and yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, ₱ 280 lbs. The market has since ruled steady at these figures, and all received has found ready sale. The arrivals for the

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1867.

The Constitutional Convention.

As the conference between General CANBY and the Governors of North and South Carolina has ended, and these several dignitaries have returned to their homes, we may expect in a few days to receive an order from the former designating a day or days for holding an election for a Convention under the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, and also to elect delegates to the same. Whether our readers are in favor of, or opposed to, the calling of a Convention, it is important that they should have a clear understanding of the Acts bearing directly upon this question, in order to use their efforts most intelligently and effectively to accomplish their purpose.

Two errors have crept into the common interpretation of the Acts, occasioned by hasty perusals and a too great indifference as to their import. The one is that it requires a majority of *all the votes registered* to call a Convention, and the other is that only a majority of the *votes cast* are necessary to decide the question. The third section of the Congressional Supplemental Reconstruction Act, which bears directly upon this matter, reads as follows :

"That at said election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a Convention to form a Constitution therefor, under this act. Those voting in favor of such a Convention shall have written or printed on their ballots by which they vote for delegates as aforesaid, the words "For a Convention." Those voting against such a Convention, shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "Against a Convention." Persons appointed to superintend said election and to make return of votes given for and against a Convention, and the commanding General, to whom the same shall have been returned, shall ascertain and declare the total vote in each State, for and against a Convention. *If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a Convention, then such Convention shall be held, as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a Convention, then no such Convention shall be held under this act :* PROVIDED THAT SUCH CONVENTION SHALL NOT BE HELD UNLESS A MAJORITY OF ALL SUCH REGISTERED VOTERS SHALL HAVE VOTED ON THE QUESTION OF HOLDING SUCH A CONVENTION."

It will thus be seen that it does not require a majority of all the votes registered to be cast for a Convention to insure its call; nor, on the other hand, will a majority merely of the votes cast suffice to do so, unless the aggregate vote amounts to a majority of the registered names. In other words, *no Convention can be held* unless a *majority* of the registered votes shall be cast on the *question* of holding a Convention, and a majority of that majority vote in favor of a Convention.

With this explanation, we think all voters can act and vote understandingly. Of course, such as desire the call of a Convention will vote "For a Convention;" but on the other hand, we do not think it is the policy of those of a contrary view to vote "Against a Convention," as is contemplated by the Act. The object of the legislation evidently was to appear to get the approval of the "loyal" people of the South in the nefarious schemes inaugurated to Radicalize this section, and as the entire loyalty of the Southern States, by act of Congress, is embodied in the registered voters, the assent of a majority of these would be regarded as giving sanction to legislation "outside of the Constitution." In not voting upon the question of a Convention, the voter not only gets the benefit of a vote against it, but reaps the advantage of the indifference of the friends of the question who remain away from the polls.

There are now returns, by official count, in this State, of one hundred and sixty thousand nine hundred and twenty-three votes, of which ninety-two thousand one hundred and twenty-seven are whites, and sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-three blacks. The remaining six counties not heard from will increase the total to one hundred and sixty-six thousand, requiring eighty three thousand and one votes to be cast for *and* against the question of a Convention to make a valid election. For some cause or other, in Louisiana and Alabama, the negroes who were unanimously or nearly so, for a Convention, did not vote two-thirds of their registered strength. This may be accounted for, in part, by their ignorance, change of locality, and being registered in more than one place ; it can hardly be attributable to an indifference to take advantage of their newly-acquired franchise. We take it, therefore, that like causes, whatever they may have resulted from, will operate upon them in this State, and that forty-five thousand will cover their voting strength. If this surmise be correct, it will then require at least thirty-eight thousand white votes to be given in favor of a Convention to call it, if those opposed do not vote—even if all the negroes vote in the affirmative, which is barely possible. It will therefore be more difficult to defeat a Convention by a direct vote against it, than it will be to prevent a majority from voting on the question by remaining silent.

We think it will be found, when the full official returns are received from the election in Alabama, that had the votes given *against* the Covention not been cast, the question would have been settled adversely, by default. But the aggregate of votes, being a majority of the whole number registered, and most of those cast being "For a Convention," the Act of Congress has been fully complied with, and the Convention will be held in accordance therewith.

The refusal to vote for or against a Convention does not deprive the person of the right to vote for delegates, and those who agree with us as to the propriety of remaining silent upon the question of Convention in order to defeat its call, should by all means deposit their ballots in favor of good and reliable citizens to represent them in that body, should it assemble. If the Conservatives can control the Convention, it is probable that a Constitution can be framed which would be acceptable to the white majority, and in the light of the recent elections, may possibly be approved by Congress. These are matters for the future, however, and we have first to consider the Convention question. Before the election is held we shall take occasion frequently to refer to this matter.

Reconstruction.

We gladly surrender our space to-day to the manly and able letter of Governor GRAHAM upon the great political questions of the day, involving matters of the first importance to every citizen of the State. It will be seen that Governor GRAHAM takes position against granting to the negroes the right of suffrage, and consequently opposes the calling of a Convention under the Military Acts of Congress. He fortifies his positions with a calm and unanswerable chain of argument which must appeal with force to every patriot in the country.

The views presented will be read with profound interest by every intelligent man in the State, and will be calmly weighed before the day of election. Whatever may be the course of our people in regard to a Convention, we have never supposed they would incur the dangers of anarchy and destroy the continuance of stable government by bestowing upon the ignorant masses the unrestricted right of suffrage, unless forced at the point of the bayonet. Even if the men who have endeavored to force it upon us supposed their efforts would be successful, they must now have some misgivings, when Ohio, with reasons in no degree so powerful or necessary, in opposition to the labors of her most distinguished and trusted statesmen, in the face of more than forty thousand party majority, has refused to confer it upon the handful of blacks within her borders, whose claims are endorsed by a freedom older than the State itself, and are strengthened by habits of industry, considerable proficiency in education and the acquisition of property.

We invite the careful attention of our readers to this letter, and ask for it the consideration its importance requires. All not disfranchised will soon be called upon to decide for themselves, at the ballot-box, the momentous questions which are here discussed, and their very importance and magnitude will render the advice of our able statesman most acceptable and beneficial. We shall refer to this matter again.

Letter from Colonel Strange.

Among other letters received in response to invitations to address the mass meeting at Raleigh on the 12th inst., was the following from our fellow-citizen, Col. ROB'T STRANGE. We would have been glad had Col. STRANGE been able to attend, for we are satisfied that his address would have been attended with good results in arousing the Conservative people of Wake to the importance of the issues soon to be before them.

Whatever may be the result of the primary election for Convention, for we are satisfied that upon this question our people are careless, there is to be a strong and excited canvass before the several phases of Reconstruction under the Congressional policy is gone through with, and we trust our people will be favored then with addresses by Colonel STRANGE and other popular and esteemed citizens:

WILMINGTON, Oct. 11th, 1867.

Messrs. W. E. Pell, Seaton Gales and others:

DEAR SIRS:—I have to-day returned from Columbus Court and find here your favor of the 2d inst., requesting me to address a mass meeting of the Conservatives of the county of Wake, to be held at Raleigh on the 12th inst., (to-morrow.)

It is now of course too late for me to avail myself of your invitation; besides, our Criminal Court is now in session, and I am counsel for the prisoner in a capital case to be tried to-morrow. Under other circumstances, I would be glad of an opportunity of participating in the proposed meeting.

I most heartily congratulate you and our Conservative friends throughout the State, upon the result of the recent elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio. It breaks in upon the dark clouds which have been so long overhanging our political prospects, and gives us good reason to hope for the speedy restoration of the Union under the Constitution.

Thanking you very kindly for the honor conveyed by your invitation,

I am yours respectfully,
and very truly,
ROB'T STRANGE,

Meeting of Dignitaries.

General Canby and Governors Worth and Orr held a conference yesterday and the day before, relative to affairs within District No. 2. It is understood that the Provisional Governments will be continued without modification. The decision relative to the juries for the Fall term of the courts will likely result in enabling the Judges to hold all the remaining terms of the court without delay or inconvenience. The jurors drawn at the last Spring term, and who have heretofore been summoned, will attend the several courts, and will serve, with this qualification, that either party, in civil cases, or the State, or prisoner, in criminal cases, shall have the right to challenge jurors so attending, who have not been registered.—In drawing new juries, at the present fall terms of the court, new lists shall be made up of all male adults who have paid tax for the present year, and the juries drawn from such lists. Persons who are not registered will be placed on these lists, and may be drawn ; but on attending next spring, or at the January term of the District Court, may be challenged by cause of non-registration. The juries drawn by the Circuit and District Judges last week, under Order 89, are recognized as the legal juries for the courts when drawn. All jurors, therefore, who were drawn at the spring term for the fall courts in the Superior Courts, and all jurors drawn in the District Courts in July, will attend in conformity to the summons which they have already received.

General Canby left for Charleston by the 10:30 train, yesterday, and Gov. Worth by the 1:40 Charlotte train.

Columbia *Phœnix, 17th.*

Hon John P. C. Shanks, (what a name!) Chairman of, and J. D. Larrabee, Clerk to the committee on the treatment of prisoners of war and Union citizens during the rebellion: left Washington Tuesday night for Boston, where the committee will hold its session for the purpose of taking testimony in the New England States. This will be liberally used in the November elections.

Two men at Manchester, N. H., who had been at loggerheads for several days over a debt of $37, settled the matter the other day by investing the money in a salmon supper, inviting their friends, and having a general reconciliation.

Mr. T. Oliver of New York, is in St. Louis, teaching young men how to cut their own clothes. He has quite a class, and bids fair to rival Prof. Blot in popularity.

The new California process of extracting gold and silver will increase the demand for salt. Two hundred pounds of salt is used for each ton of ore.

A young girl has been arrested in Cincinnati who confessed to having set about a dozen houses on fire.

General Sheridan's reception in Boston cost that city $50,000.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

RECONSTRUCTION.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GOVERNOR GRAHAM.

HILLSBORO', Oct. 10, 1867.

GENTLEMEN :—I shall be unable, by reason of engagements of business, to be present at the meeting of the Conservative people of Wake, at Raleigh, on the 12th inst., and to address them on the topics involved in the approaching election, in accordance with the invitation received from you a few days since. I regret this, both because of the pleasure I should have derived from a free communication with so intelligent an assemblage of the citizens of the State on the duties of the present time, and because the topics in question are too numerous and suggestive to be treated satisfactorily in a letter, without unbecoming tediousness.

I was pleased in observing that such a meeting had been called. In the opinion of some, with whom I have conversed, it was supposed there had been too great delay among Conservative citizens in communicating together, in the face of very active exertions to form a party adverse to them and to the best interests of the State, in which it was sought to combine all the colored voters by appeals to prejudice, passion, and hopes of unlawful gain. I have not been much disturbed by apprehensions of this kind. The white population of North Carolina, by the census of 1860, outnumbers the black in proportion of two to one, or thereabouts, and, after deducting all who are disfranchised under the military Acts of Congress, the majority of voters of the former will stand to the latter somewhat in that proportion. This white population, which has been heretofore the depository of the political power of the State, is as faithful to the Constitution of the United States as it ever was or as that of any other State of the Union is now, but they have an intelligent comprehension of their rights and duties as electors and as citizens, and, even without much consultation or concert, will, in my opinion, cast a majority of votes only in favor of such measures and candidates as will best promote their safety and happiness. To the military authority, which has been established over them, they yield a ready obedience. Even where it may supersede their ancient and cherished laws and usages, they bow before it and make no issue. But when, by the law, an issue is presented to them, to be solved though an *election*, it is naturally to be understood, as the term imports, that they are to have their choice, to vote either upon measures or candidates as each individual voter according to his views of the public interest or his sense of duty may prefer.

The Bill of Rights of the State, from 1776 until now, proclaims that "elections ought to be free." It is a noteworthy fact that, in France, where, so far as elections are allowed, universal manhood suffrage prevails, under the first Bonaparte in 1804, and under the third in 1852, a Republican form of government was converted into a monarchical or despotic one, through the ceremony of an election, and by a vote of the people approaching to unanimity. These were, of course, attributed only to the influence of duress and fear. But in England and America such influences are not allowed to operate, and like bribery or fraud would render an election void. According to our theory, if the elector at the polls shall express, not his own sentiments, but those of some other person or authority, the election itself is but an idle form. An election with us, therefore, is an occasion for serious thought, inquiry, unreserved consultation and free discussion; and our suffrages are accustomed to be given, according to the convictions of our minds, effected through such means.

In the election now before us, the electors are to vote "For a Convention or Against a Convention," and, at the same time, for delegates to represent their counties in Convention, provided the affirmative vote shall be sufficient, according to the provisions of the law. Such Convention, if called, is to deliberate on the formation of a Constitution, in which there shall be a provision, "that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications for electors in the present election;" that is "all the male citizens of the State, twenty-one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in the State for one year previous to the day of any election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law." I make this quotation with care, for the purpose of collating it in my subsequent remarks, with the qualification of voters in some of the leading States now represented in Congress, whose members have shown extraordinary zeal in prescribing its terms to us.

Never, heretofore, in America, has the elective franchise been extended to new classes of voters, except through the agency of Conventions chosen by those who had enjoyed it exclusively before. Congress, by the acts under consideration, has extended it to all males of the black race twenty-one years of age and upwards, with no other qualifications than those above recited ; but only so far, however, as regards the present election. And, according to my recollection, it was stated in the debate on these acts by Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, certainly one of the ablest and most experienced members of the Senate, that no permanent regulation of this nature could be constitutionally established in a State without the sanction of its people ; and I think the correctness of the remark was acquiesced in by the subsequent action of Congress. Congres, then, has provided that in the present election the black race, with no other than the qualifications already stated, shall vote. That was their act. If it shall be provided that they shall so vote in all future time, the act will be ours. It is not sought to be disguised, that Congress desires that we shall so provide, and it is strongly intimated, that representation in Congress will not be allowed us until it is done ; but it is still left to the people of the State as represented in Convention to be deliberated upon and decided, and no more momentous question was ever presented for the determination of a free people.

The inquiry cannot be excluded from our consideration, if we would, whether, under the Constitution of the United States or any republican organization, a Constitution of Government for the regulation of the internal affairs of a State can be forced upon a people against the wishes of a majority of its qualified voters, by distraint or duress ? A Constitution of Government, says Macauley, which will fit one State or people may not fit another ; any more than a coat by the measure of the Apollo Belvidere may be expected to fit all the human race. And the very idea of republican Government pre-suppose, that the people themselves can best judge as to the fundamental law under which they shall live, as well as of the enactments passed from time to time by their Legislatures. This proposition is most clearly stated by Washington in his farewell address, when he declares that "the basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and to alter *their* Constitutions of Government." North Carolina does not seek to have a voice in the question whether the Japanese, Chinese or any Asiatic race shall exercise the elective franchise in California ; nor does she claim the right to interfere in the domestic regulations of any sister State of the Union. On the other hand, she makes her appeal to the people of all the other States to concede to her, within the limits of their common Constitution, the powers of control, and those only, which those States assert for themselves.

But throwing out of consideration the question of right of the people of a State to frame their State Constitution according to their own conception of the public good, is the measure proposed expedient ? Will it promote the general welfare to confer the right to vote in all popular elections on the negro race, with no other qualifications than those in contemplation ? Is it not perfectly manifest that it will not ?—The representative republics of this country, with their written Constitutions, their divisions of power into legislative, executive or judicial departments, and their introduction of the people to participate in and decide upon the rights and interests of society, as voters and jurors, are looked for in vain in other countries of the world and are founded upon the idea of a certain standard of virtue and intelligence in the constituent body of electors, without which they cannot be maintained. Who among us believes that the great mass of the blacks recently in a state of slavery, come up to this standard of virtue and intelligence, and are fit to be made self-reliant electors ? In such their condition as to knowledge and morality, the extension of the right of suffrage to them indiscriminately, instead of distributing political power among a greater number of citizens, will in fact concentrate it in fewer hands ; as designing individuals will but enlarge their own power by using them to vote, not their opinions, but those of the men who control them. Already we learn that they have been extensively organized into secret societies or leagues, with a view to be voted *en masse*, and under the influence of prejudices carefully instilled into them, in opposition to the whites, who were formerly masters or may now be owners of property. To elect such a class to be permanent voters, as is now proposed to us, will be to make a revolution tending to anarchy, and to hazard, in my belief, the long continuance of any stable government. Foreigners are barred out from the right to vote for five years after settlement here, by our naturalization laws, in order that they may become acquainted with our institutions, and capable of taking part in their administration, and must prove that during that time they have behaved as persons of good moral character, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the country. The freedmen, as a class, are less informed than foreigners and less capable from want of education and early instruction.

But, it may be said, there is little disagreement among ourselves on this question, but Congress has required it of us, and, in the event of non-compliance, the most direful consequences may be expected. This is an argument which I am not disposed to pass by, or treat lightly. I think some misapprehension prevails in regard to it. Congress certainly has denounced no penalty on such delinquency, in any of the three acts of reconstruction. After providing for the establishment of Military Governments in the ten Southern States, the first of these acts goes on to declare that :

"When the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a Constitution of Government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, in all respects, framed by a Convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, twenty-one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been residents in said State for one year, previously to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised ;" and

"When such Constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated, for electors of delegates ;" and when, and when, and when certain other things shall occur, (as further recited in the 5th section,) "said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom, on taking the oath prescribed by law."

This is the only provision touching the subject matter under consideration, and its only intimation is, that until there is a fulfilment of the requirements, the Military Government shall continue. There have been threatening declarations made by individual members of Congress, and certain presses have teemed with fulminations against all who should hesitate in taking immediately the steps proposed, but Congress, as a body, have established no penalty and made no threats. The first reflection which occurs on hearing these announcements is, that it would be a harsh measure and savor of injustice to require people to vote in an election, and then punish them for voting for the candidate, (whether man or measure,) of their choice. And further, that it would be still more unjust to punish the peole of North Carolina for failure to make a Constitution and establish a basis of suffrage which Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and other great and leading States of the North have refused, and still do refuse, to establish for themselves, though with far less cogent reasons than prevail with us. The Constitution of Pennsylvania, as re-ordained in 1838, regulates suffrage in these words :

"In elections by the citizens, every *white* freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediate preceding such election, and within two years *paid a State or County tax* which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector," &c.

That of New York provides that

"Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, &c., shall be entitled to vote," &c. "But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of the State, and for one year next preceding every election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election," &c.

That of Ohio, as follows :

"Every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the County, &c., in which he resides, such time as may be provided by law, shall have the qualifications of an elector and be entitled to vote at all elections."

Since the passage of the Acts of Congress on this subject, an amendment has been proposed in the Constitution of Ohio by the Legislature and submitted to the vote of the people, so as to admit colored men to the right of suffrage on the same footing with white men ; and after a most animated canvass in its favor by the leading public men of the dominant party in that State, the news comes to us, as I write, that it has been rejected by an overwhelming majority. Now will there be any punishment attempted upon the people of that State for refusing to extend the right of suffrage to negroes ? If not, is any to be reasonably apprehended upon the people of North Carolina, if they shall come to a like determination, for reasons far more powerful and controlling ? If any penalty is to be imposed, should it not rather be upon these States where the negro is not numerous and has been a freedman for generations, if not from before the foundation of the State, (as in Ohio,) than in this State, where they constitute one-third of the population, and the generality are necessarily, from their recent condition of slavery, in the grossest ignorance ? It is derogatory to the Congress of the United States to presume that for a negative vote on this question, which would be but a respectful remonstrance, they would think of visiting the electors of a State with punishment ; and if, in the excitement of the fever, they should, their constituents in the great States already mentioned, as well as others, who have manifested no disposition to make the coveted change in their body of voters, would be quick to perceive that what is ours to-day may become theirs to-morrow ; that precedents accumulate and constitute law, and that, as their representatives shall have done to others, so may it be done to them. However this may be, the change proposed is in a fundamental article of the State Constitution, deeply affecting the security, safety and peace of society, and the promotion of the civilization and happiness of its members ; it is domestic and concerns ourselves only, and we must act upon it in the choice allowed us according to our convictions of duty.—The elective franchise is not necessary to the protection of any rights or immunities of the freedmen before the law. By the present Constitution, and the Bill of Rights which has stood untouched since 1776, the free colored man is now, and always has been, entitled to all the guarantees as to life, liberty, security and property, which are vouchsafed to the white men, as much so as women, minors and adults of the white race, who have not paid public taxes. The question before us therefore is not one of protection to him, but whether he is qualified for the exercise of political power here, which is denied to him in so many States of the North. I have no prejudices against the colored race. As a member of the Legislature in years gone by, I voted for their liberation on all proper applications according to the then state of the law; in the practice of my profession I aided several in establishing their claims to freedom against white men holding them as slaves, and prosecuted and defended their pleas as for white men; and since their liberation I recommended to the Legislature in published communication, in reply to inquiries from certain of its members, promptly to concede to them the right to testify in the courts of justice, which was done. I wish them, now, all the happiness and prosperity which can flow from an upright and virtuous course of life in their new condition. But it is better for them and for us, that the elective franchise shall remain as heretofore, with the white race, ensuring a stable, tranquil and salutary state of society, in which every individual, of whatever complexion, shall be protected in all his rights, rather than incur the hazards of the anarchy, disorder and insecurity which will ensue from the change in question.

Deeply solicitous as I am to see the old and constitutional relations of the States of the South to the Union restored, and general harmony re-established, I cannot consent to overthrow the organism of civilized society in a vain and Quixotic attempt to affect that result. I prefer to ask Congress to re-consider the propriety of the course which has been adopted, and would pray them to remember that the destruction of a State, which will be the effect of the measures proposed, can never be the means of its restoration ; and that to compel her adoption of a change in her Constitution by striking out a provision which stands conspicuously, as we have seen, in those of other great States of the Union and which they indignantly refuse to remove, is to affix a badge of inferiority utterly inconsistent with their ever hereafter being considered an association of equals.

There are two modes of making such an appeal without any disrespect to Congress: 1st. By electing a Convention which shall frame such a Constitution as is deemed fit for the people of North Carolina, and asking approbation thereof. 2d. By voting against Convention. And inasmuch as the only specific requirement of the Act of Congress is as to a provision in the Constitution for negro suffrage, which we consider it ruinous to adopt, I should prefer the latter. Conventions, with power over the fundamental law of the State, are not called of choice, except in cases where change is desired, but if the alteration proposed is not approved, there is no occasion for the call. To me, who concurred in, and most heartily approved their decision, it was a sublime spectacle in February 1861, to see the people of North Carolina reject the proposition made by the Legislature to call a Convention to consider the subject of secession. The presses and politicians of various shades of opinion, were, in the confusion and uncertainty of the times, nearly unanimous in favor of the call. But the people, seeing the critical condition of affairs, rejected it by a decisive majority ; at the same time taking care to elect delegates who would represent their sentiments, provided the affirmative had prevailed. Thus two months were gained, before causes, not then anticipated, and which were regarded when they occurred as a necessity, precipitated us into a war already commenced.

These are some of the views I should have presented to your meeting, had I been able to attend. I think the subject has been less considered, by the people, than, from its transcendant importance, it deserves.

I disclaim any purpose of disrespect or contumacy towards any department or authority of the Government of the United States, and still more at aiming to promote the interests of party.

A Whig from principle, never having had any other party connexion, now past the meridian of life, will gladly forego all his interest in party, provided he can be assured that he yet has a country. Our own Gaston, long years ago, in the Halls of Congress, speaking of faction, which is but party in excess, exclaimed, "Faction out of power is a demon in chains. Faction clothed with the attributes of rule is a Moloch of destruction." In our present situation what is party to us or we to party?—To adopt platforms, profess creeds or barter away our rights and interests as a State, in order to conciliate any party, is not only positively wrong, but is a mistaken policy. Nothing less than the saving efficacy of that perfect law of liberty embraced in the Constitution of the United States, with all its privileges and mutual guarantees, will relieve or materially benefit us. After this shall be restored we may afford to participate in the contest of parties.—A half-faced fellowship, a patched up Union based on fear, and accompanied with mental reservations, should not be desired. I trust that Congress will reconsider and be convinced of this truth, and I trust that the people will be charitable toward each other, and patient and submissive to the laws, but that they will not lose their self-possession nor forget that freedom in elections is their birthright; and, if there be among us those who, conscious of little favor with the old voters, are seeking to exhibit extraordinary zeal for the new, and to bind them together as a party organization, opposite and hostile, on the imaginary ground of adverse interests, let the former remember that they constitute the majority, and on this question hold their destinies in their own hands. Intending, as I am sure they do, nothing but what is right and just towards their fellow-citizens of all races, they have it in their power to protect themselves against wrong.

I am, very respectfully, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. A. GRAHAM.

Messrs. PELL & GALES.

The New York Sun says that sashes are almost invariably worn with every kind of toilet; the bows are generally as large as it is possible to tie them, and the long ends usually finish off with a deep fringe. Now and then the bow is tied so as to catch up a portion of the skirt behind; at others, it is formed of very wide ribbons, and is perfectly flat in shape, the ends being short and slightly pointed, and bordered all round with fringe, so that the whole appears to be the short skirts of a jacket.

Savannah has a "sea cow" on exhibition. Quilp thinks his milkman must have a herd of such animals, from the consistency of his milk.

The "Veteran Observer" of the New York Times finds consolation in the fact that Ohio was Republican in 1803, and lays the flattering unction to his soul that it will be again in 1868.

[Reported Expressly for the Journal.]

Proceedings of the Thirty-Seventh Annual Session of the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., Oct. 16, 1867.

The delegates met in the Baptist Church at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Convention was called to order by Rev. Jas. McDaniel, President.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. J. M. Hardwick.

The following delegates were then enrolled :

Beaulah Association.—F. M. Jordan, E. Dodson, A. P. Stroud, James Poteat, G. W. Griffin, P. Oliver.

Central Association—Church in Raleigh.—T. E. Skinner, C. W. Skinner, Sr. Church at Wake Forest—W. T. Walters, W. M. Wingate, W. T. Brooks, J. B. Born, G. W. Sandalin. Church at Forestville—J. H. Dunn, J. L. Dunn.

Cedar Creek Association—Church in Fayetteville—James McDaniel.

Chowan Association.—John Mitchell, R. R. Overby, J. H. Phillips.

Eastern Association.—J. L. Stewart, W. M. Kennedy, J. C. Hines, A. Royall, Thomas Ashford, J. D. Huffham.

Church in Wilmington.—C. W. Oldham, Allison Alderman.

Church in Newbern.—A. D. Cohen, W. A. Kingsbury, C. C. Clark.

Flat River Association—Church in Oxford.—J. L. Carroll.

Pamlico Association—Church in Goldsboro'.—C. J. Nelson, C. H. Clark, J. H. Privett, A. H. Humphrey, James F. Robinson, W. H. Hill, S. Lipscomb, J. B. Hardwick. Youths' Missionary Society, Goldsboro'.—R. E. Hardwick, D. Dukes.

Church in Wilson.—W. B. Harrell.

Church in Greenville.—S. S. Wallace.

Tar River Association.—J. W. Powell.

Church in Salem.—J. W. Powell.

Sandy Creek Association.—A. Durham.

Liberty Association.—W. Turner.

On motion an election for officers was proceeded with. The following is the result :

President—Rev. JAMES MCDANIEL.

1*st Vice President*—Rev. A. PAUL REPITON.

2*d Vice President*—Rev. C. W. SKINNER.

3*d* " " —Rev. W. M. KENNEDY.

Secretary—Rev. J. D. HUFFHAM.

Assistant Secretary—Rev. G. W. SANDALIN.

Treasurer.—Rev. J. S. PURIFOY.

Auditor.—Rev. W. T. WALTERS.

The Convention was then declared duly organized and ready to proceed with business.

An invitation was extended by the President to members from corresponding bodies, to occupy seats in the Convention. To this invitation, Rev. THOS. H. PRITCHARD, of Petersburg, from the General Association of Virginia, responded.

A committee on the Order of Business was appointed, consisting of Revs. F. M. Jordan, W. T. Walters, W. Turner.

A committee on Finance was also appointed. This committee consists of Messrs. C. W. Oldham and Amos Royall and Dr. W. B. Harrell.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Wingate, it was

Resolved, That this Convention meet daily at 9 A. M., and adjourn at 12½ P. M., and meet again at 2½ P. M., and adjourn at 5 P. M.

The Pastors and Deacons of the Goldsboro' Church were appointed a committee on Devotional Exercises.

Rev. F. M. Jordan moved that this Convention hold a sunrise prayer-meeting each morning during its session, which was adopted.

The committee on Devotional Exercises then made a partial report, in which was contained the appointment of Rev. J. L. Carroll to preach the Introductory Sermon that same night.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Dobson, the Convention adjourned to meet at 9½ o'clock, Thursday morning, agreeably to the order adopted.

SECOND DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

GOLDSBORO' N. C., Oct. 17, 1867.

The Convention met at 9 o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

Prayer by Rev. F. M. Jordan.

The proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

An invitation was again extended to messengers from corresponding bodies to occupy seats in the Convention. To this invitation Rev. Mr. Webb, representing the Board of Missions for North and South Carolina, responded.

Rev. A. D. Cohen stated that the Youths' Missionary Society, of New Berne, was entitled to representation in this Convention, and introduced as their delegate R. E. Hardwick.

Rev. F. M. Jordan, from the committee on Order of Business, reported the following :

1. Appointment of Committees.
2. Unfinished Business.
3. Reports of Boards.
4. Appointment of time of next meeting.
5. Place of next meeting.
6. Miscellaneous Business.
7. Motions and Resolutions.

Rev. J. D. Hufham moved that a committee be appointed to revise and correct the list of Baptist Ministers in the State. Carried.

Rev. Mr. Phillips moved that a committee on Foreign Missions be appointed.

After being seconded considerable debate was indulged in regarding this question—as to whether a committee was desirable, or whether it were not best to refer the matter to the State Board of Missions, with whom it properly belongs.

An amendment was offered referring the matter to the State Board of Missions, requesting them to incorporate in their reports the work of Foreign Missions.

The motion was finally withdrawn, and the State Board of Missions requested to make an appendix to their forthcoming report incorporating the subject of Foreign Missions.

The following committees were then announced by the President :

On Periodicals—Revs. T. E. Skinner, L. Thorn, A. D. Cohen.

On Obituaries—Revs. J. L. Stuart, J. H. Philipps, G. W. Griffin.

On Time of holding next Convention—Revs. J. L. Carroll, J. B. Hardwick, W. M. Wingate, F. M. Jordan, R. R. Overby and James Porteat.

To Revise the list of Ministers in the State—Revs. W. T. Brooks, J. L. Carroll, J. L. Stuart, J. H. Freeman, T. B. Kingsbury, W. Turner, J. Mitchell and Messrs. A. P. Stroud, J. C. Hines, A. D. Durham.

Rev. T. H. Pritchard, Corresponding Messenger of the General Association, of Virginia, in behalf of that body expressed their regrets at not meeting some representatives from this Convention at their last session. He gave an interesting account of the harmony which then prevailed, and the interest manifested in, and importance attached to, the sessions of that body. He expressed the fraternal regards of the body to this Convention, and concluded by extending an invitation to the members to attend the next annual session.

Rev. Mr. Philips offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That an opportunity be given the representative of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention to take up a collection in behalf of Foreign Missions.

Some desultory discussion then followed with regard to missions in general, but was productive of no decided action.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Webb, the Convention adjourned to 2½ o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at the appointed hour. Prayer by Rev. J. L. Stuart.

The President announced as the committee on the place of holding the next session of the Convention, Revs. R. R. Overby, T. M. Jordan, P. Oliver.

On motion, Rev. Dr. Wingate and Rev. W. T. Brooks were added to the committee on Obituaries, with a view to preparing a memoir of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Wait, at one time President of Wake Forest College.

Rev. Mr. Dickson, of the Religious Herald, of Richmond, was extended a welcome and invited to occupy a seat in the Convention.

Rev. Dr. Skinner, from the Board of State Missions, read the following report in behalf of the Board :

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF STATE MISSIONS.

In presenting this, our report of operations since your last meeting in May last, we have cause for gratitude to God that there has been no serious interruption of our work on account of death or sickness among our appointees.

Our field of operations is steadily enlarging, and we are now reaching points of destitution in parts of the State far remote from us.

The feasibility of the plan of co-operation with District Associations, which we have presented has been cordially embraced by the great majority of the Associations in the State, and to-day the Baptists of North Carolina are more nearly allied in the work of *home* evangelization than at any period of our past history. Heretofore we have been much trammeled in our operations, not for the want of interest in this work, but for the want of hearty co-operation in the plans presented, and hence we were unable to unite our efforts in such a way as to reach effectually the point desired by us all, viz: The spread of the Gospel among our own people. In the plan upon which we now act, we do not desire the disorganization of Associational Committees, but urge their appointment in all the District Associations. These Committees look out and report upon the distribution within their own bounds, and we recommend such appointments as they may deem advisable. They further aid us materially in devising plans for reaching the liberality of the Churches in the support of the missionaries, and have a constant eye to the adaptation of the appointee to the position he is filling. In this way we reach a much larger field of destitution, enlist a much larger number of men in this work, and at the same time throw around our Board such safeguards in the expenditure of funds committed to our charge, as effectually to prevent the wasting of money upon fields not needing help, and also upon men not adapted to the work to which they may be assigned. A single Association cannot reach remote points. A combination of effort on the part of all Associations upon the plan proposed reaches not only the destitution of each Association, but sends the Gospel to the dark nooks and corners of the State unoccupied by Baptists.

We regret our inability to make a full report of our operations since the last session of the Convention. This session of the Convention, coming as it does in the midst of the Association, we have found it impossible to gather in and complete our reports ; and the short space of time intervening between the present and previous session of the Convention, being not quite five months, of course finds us with much incomplete work upon our hands.

We may mention that all of the appointments, with very few exceptions mentioned in our last report, have been continued, and that several additional appointments have been made. We have, laboring under the direction of the Board, twenty-four (24) Missionaries, from most of whom we have received very encouraging reports. Most of them report precious revivals in their respective fields of labor. The Board have been much encouraged by these reports, and feel that they have cause for gratitude to God that he has smiled propitiously upon our feeble efforts. A few extracts from letters received will be read with interest.

[Here follow several extracts from letters which we are compelled to omit.]

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While it is a matter of congratulation that we are still enlarging the system of our operations, it is to us a source of deep regret that we are unable to meet the demands made upon us for help. New fields of destitution are constantly opening to the Board, and it is impossible to meet the wants of the State without greatly increased liberality on the part of the churches. The Board has been constantly aiming through their corresponding Secretary to devise some plan of regular systematic benevolence in the churches, and, while gratified to report partial success, there are still many churches constantly to be reminded of duty in this respect. If some plan could be devised by which a tythe of what the churches would willingly give to the cause of missions could be gathered in, our most sanguine expectations and hopes for the successful employment of labor in the Vineyard of the Lord would speedily be realized. In view of this vital importance of the work assigned us and the measure of success which has attended the labors of the Board since their re-organization, is it too much to expect that the Pastors of all the churches will fall upon some plan by which their churches may make regular contributions for the spread of the Gospel in the State. It matters but little what plan is adopted, so that they all go to work. We are willing that each church should adopt its own plan—the great point to be gained is that each and all work upon some plan. The most beautiful plans, in theory, have utterly failed, but any plan, in practice, will succeed.

For a report of our finances we refer to the report of our Treasurer, which will be completed in time for the minutes.

W. T. WALTERS,
Corresponding Secretary.

This report gave rise to much discussion as to the proper plan of systematizing the efforts of the several Churches in behalf of Missions, which was participated in by Reverend Messrs. Dodson, Griffith, Nelson, Jordan, Skinner, Walters, Kingsbury, Philips and Overby. The discussion was quite protracted, the several addresses being very lengthy, and lasted until the hour of adjournment arrived.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Wallace, an adjournment was had until 9 o'clock Friday morning, before decided action on the report was taken.

Southern Railroad Interests.

A number of prominent Southern Railroad men are here to-day to ask for an extension of time in which to pay for the rolling stock of their road purchased from the Government. The extension will probably be granted.—Washington *Star.*

A villainous Yankee has been going about secretly among the negroes in central Florida, selling them, in fours, at fifty cents each, wooden stakes painted red, white, and blue, ornamented with a small streamer, telling them that wherever they planted those stakes at the four corners of a tract of land the land would become theirs when the expected confiscation came. It is rumored that he has disposed of a cargo of these sticks, and has returned to the North to get another supply.

The use of "hip, hip